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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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13 JUNE 1986

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS CRITICIZES VILNIUS AT AWARD CEREMONY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at the 4 February 1986 Challenge Red Banner Award Ceremony in Vilnius: "Toward New Labor Achievements"]

[Text] Vilnius, 4 February. Today the meeting of the party-Soviet aktiv of the republic's capital at which Vilnius residents were presented the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee took place. The city was awarded this banner for the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition and the successful fulfillment of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985 and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and for greeting the 27th CPSU Congress in worthy fashion.

A. Vileykis, chairman of the Vilnius City Soviet ispolkom, opened the meeting.

He gave the floor to P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus said: Closely united around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, the republic's communists and working people, like all Soviet people, are greeting a historical event in the life of the party and country -- the 27th CPSU Congress. They clearly demonstrated this their cohesion and unwavering resolve to fulfill all the Lithuanian CP's plans at the 9th Lithuanian CP Congress which was just held.

The decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opened a bright new page in the life and activity of our party and the Soviet people. A new, extremely favorable situation is certainly coming out in the party and the country; the political and labor activism of the people is increasing; organization, discipline, and order are being strengthened; and the moral-psychological climate is normalizing. In short, relying on the pre-Congress platform expressed in the

CPSU Central Committee documents on the Congress, in close accord with the people our party is beginning a new stage in the life of our society -- the stage of accelerated socioeconomic development and the economy's decisive turn to the path of intensification and increased efficiency.

The party's new course is already having positive results. In the last year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the economy's rate of development was substantially accelerated both in the country as a whole and in our republic. As you know from the materials of the 9th Lithuanian CP Congress, the republic successfully completed the past year and the 11th Five-Year Plan in all the basic sectors of the economy. These results were received with high praise by the party and state: the Lithuanian CP was recognized as winner of the All-Union Socialist Competition and awarded the Challenge Red Banner, which remains in permanent custody of the republic.

It is gratifying to note that communists and all working people in our capital made a worthy contribution to the results of the 11th Five-Year Plan and that this contribution by Vilnius residents was also awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. On behalf of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, allow me to warmly and sincerely congratulate you on this great and inspiring praise and wish you new labor and creative successes and a worthy greeting of the 27th Congress of our Leninist party.

The role and significance of the city of Vilnius in the republic's economic and sociocultural life are well known. The capital's role is significant not only for its large share of the republic's economic and cultural potential, but also for the fact that Vilnius residents are working and using this potential and for the example they are giving to all the republic's working people. A great deal could be said about this. The plans for last year and the 11th Five-Year Plan on the growth rate of industrial production and labor productivity were overfulfilled. Commodity output worth 196 million rubles was realized beyond annual plans. And this is almost one-quarter of the volume realized beyond the plan during the five-year plan by all republic industry. Of the increase in production 91 percent was obtained through increased labor productivity, which in the five-year plan period rose by 21.5 percent.

In the years of the five-year plan period, Vilnius expanded its borders and adorned itself with new modern residential blocks and streets. Last year the plan for introducing housing through state capital investments was overfulfilled by 19 percent. This is the contribution of Vilnius construction workers, and above all the house building combine collective.

There are quite a few smooth-working collectives which work stably and fulfill state plans. In order to list them we would need a great deal of time. Suffice it to say that of the republic's 43 collectives which were winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition this time, we see 11 Vilnius collectives. All-Union Challenge Red Banners were awarded to and given for permanent custody to the collectives of the Vilnius Heating Equipment Plant imeni

50-letiyе SSSR Production Association and the Urban Construction Planning Institute. The collectives of the Vilnius Elektrosvar Production Association, the Neringa Production Association, the Vilnius Furniture Combine, the house-building combine, the drill plant, the Plasta Plant, the auto repair plant, and a number of other enterprises and organizations were also presented the same banners.

Many of the capital's communists, Komsomol members, and nonparty working people who by their fiery example interested comrades at work and all working people in self-sacrificing labor were in the vanguard of socialist competition to fulfill the assignments of the five-year plan and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion. Among the leaders I would now like to name first the delegates of the 27th CPSU Congress -- Leokadiya Mikhaylovna Shushkevicha, a cutter at the Ramune Individual Tailoring Factory and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the polisher Boris Maksimovich Kulyayev, and the brigade foreman of the Plasta Plant Paulina Kayrene; remarkable leaders of primary labor collectives -- Mariyonas Prakurotas, installation workers brigade foreman of the house-building combine and deputy of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, Ona Valauskene, painters brigade foreman of the Vilnius Furniture Combine, Pyatras Shileykis, painters brigade foreman of the Vilniusstroy Trust and Hero of Socialist Labor, and many others.

For self-sacrificing labor and a great contribution to the cause of strengthening the might of our Motherland and increasing the people's well-being, sincere thanks to all the leading collectives and the leaders of socialist competition.

We are facing large and complex tasks which the party is proposing and which have already been defined by the city party conference and the 9th Lithuanian CP Congress and we are obliged to consider these results first of all as a starting point for further work. Consequently, you should also consider the high praise which the party and the state has given to the city of Vilnius not only as a reward for the work of the past stage, but above all as a stimulus to creative, intensive work in the new five-year plan period. But the work facing us is really extensive and in many respects qualitatively new and demands from us new approaches, a much more demanding and conscientious attitude, practicality, and efficiency.

The particular tasks of the city's communists and all working people were examined in a business-like and exacting manner at the city party conference. Now it is a matter of energetically and immediately undertaking their fulfillment.

What should attention be focused on first of all? The main task is to insure rhythmic work and unconditional fulfillment of state plans by every labor collective and for all indicators, from the very start of the first year of the five-year plan. This is not an easy task. There are weak collectives in the city that demand special attention. First of all is the Machine Tool Building Plant imeni 40-letiyе Oktyabrya. It did not fulfill the five-year plan assignments even by total of annual plans, which, as is well known, were repeatedly adjusted downward during the five-year plan. Incidentally, as for the adjustment of plans, this practice has also taken root in certain other

collectives in the city. The Leliya Sewing Production Association is instructive in this regard. Beginning in August of last year, the plan for commodity output was adjusted 3 times there and as a result it was reduced by more than 8 million rubles. This practice must be decisively ended.

Another equally important task is better use of production potential created. There are very many shortcomings here which have led to the capital-labor ratio increasing faster than labor productivity. At the same time, however, efforts must be focused on reequipping enterprises with more efficient machines and equipment and solving this problem thoughtfully, comprehensively, and with precise cost accounting. However, the fact that the amount of uninstalled equipment doubled at the city's enterprises last year must not be ignored. Many economic managers have an improper attitude toward new equipment. In the last five-year plan period, the plans for introduction of equipment were not fulfilled in any year. In short, the updating of production and full loading and use of production capacities is a task which must continually be a focus of attention of the gorkom and raykom of the party, Soviet organs of the city, and the managers and party organizations of enterprises.

The fundamental question upon which the fate of our plans and growth in production efficiency depends is economical, prudent use of all types of resources. It must be said that as yet not all the city's labor collectives have a precise, intensive conservation program and are strictly fulfilling it. Last year assignments to conserve heating fuel were not fulfilled. I am mentioning this for good reason. The problem of fuel, especially gasoline and lubricants, is not being taken off the agenda. The balance of these resources remains strained, and the party is focusing us on all-out, rigorous conservation. Consequently, the measures in this direction which have been adopted so far must not be restricted. Work must be intensified and strict order must be introduced everywhere that liquid fuel and other types of fuel are used. The same thing, by the way, applies to rolled ferrous metal products, especially at machine building enterprises and in construction.

The party is making the task of fundamentally improving output quality paramount. We must not only produce more, but above all produce better. This must become the law of activity of every labor collective. Nor should those advances which were achieved in the city's enterprises, especially on objects of popular consumption satisfy us. After all, last year more than a quarter of a million rubles worth of commodities were removed from enterprise reports because of low quality. And how many of them are changed to lower quality grades? High quality output should surely be obtained from good raw materials.

I have dealt with only some of the urgent problems of development of the city's economy. Solving them depends above all on how the questions of social development are solved. Despite the high rate of housing construction, the housing problem is not becoming less acute and the substandard housing fund is not being reduced. This is above all because the work of operating and repairing the housing fund has not been organized in a satisfactory manner.

Fixing up the city is another important issue. As yet there have been no substantial changes which could be praised. In fact, it is not fitting for

Vilnius, as the republic's capital, to lag behind other cities such as, for example, Kaunas or Siauliai in this matter. There have already been beautiful pedestrian zones there for a long time but in Vilnius the work has gone no further than discussions. The same thing may be said about municipal services.

Shortcomings are occurring in trade service to the city's residents. The city of Vilnius accounts for half the population's complaints on these issues which come to the Ministry of Trade alone.

All these are issues of a social nature which are directly related to satisfying people's daily needs. However, these are questions of the daily activities of the city's Soviet organs, above all the gor-ispolkom, whose managers are supposed to deal with them more carefully and try to solve them in a more business-like and efficient manner.

All the tasks of economic and social development are, of course, being performed by the people and the success of the entire cause depends on their frame of mind and political and labor activism. Well-organized socialist competition also has quite an important role here. It must now be exclusively directed toward better utilization of the intensive factors of production development -- introduction of scientific-technical achievements, better utilization of production potential, conservation and economy, higher output quality, and strengthened discipline and order.

There is no doubt that Vilnius residents will respond to the high praise of the party and state with shock labor and new successes in the name of strengthening the might of our Motherland and for the good of the Soviet people and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus presented the Challenge Red Banner and wished all Vilnius residents successful fulfillment of the new tasks being posed by the party, good health, happiness, and well-being.

V. Mikuchauskas, the first secretary of the Vilnius Gorkom of the Lithuanian CP, expressed gratitude for the high praise of the people's labor. He noted that there are quite a few reserves for achieving new successes in the 12th Five-Year Plan in the city's labor collectives and examined the urgent problems of increasing production efficiency and accelerating scientific-technical progress.

Speaking at the meeting were trolleybus driver V. Starovoytova, director of the drill plant P. Ramanauskas, Vilnyusstroy Trust bricklayers brigade foreman V. Merguryev, and docent of the Lithuanian SSR State Conservatory O. Pakenene. The speakers expressed the firm resolve of Vilnius residents to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with great labor successes and to spare no effort or energy to carry out its decisions and fulfill the assignments of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

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CSO: 1800/263

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KIRGHIZ RAYKOM CRITICIZED FOR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Feb 86 p 12

[Unsigned article: "Improve the Level of Political and Economic Knowledge"]

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia examined the question, "On Shortcomings in the Work of the Alamedinskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Kirghizia in Leading the Workers' Political and Economic Training."

It was noted in the resolution which was adopted that the Alamedinskiy Party Raykom, in fulfilling the decisions of the June 1983 and April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums, is carrying out definite work to improve the quality and effectiveness of political and economic training. Some 37,200 Communists and non-party people, or 93 percent of the working population of the rayon, are involved in all of its forms.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of the party raykom and the primary party organizations in improving political and economic training and improving its world outlook and practical thrust. Training is not always tied to restructuring the style and methods of party leadership of the economy or to raising the level of organizational and indoctrination activity. Many lessons remain disassociated from the specific practical tasks of labor collectives and do not deeply touch questions of the introduction of advanced experience and the achievements of science and technology and progressive forms of labor organization, and the strengthening of plan and labor discipline. More than 80 percent of the workers of sovkhoses and kolkhoses who were questioned showed ignorance of elementary questions of economic cost accounting. Approximately 40 percent of the farms' chief specialists had a poor understanding of the subject. Even the advanced experience which exists in this rayon has not become the subject of study in the system of economic education. Only one quarter of the students studying questions of savings and thrift had worked out personal accounts of savings.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia believes that the Alamedinskiy Party Raykom is weak in its involvement in the substance of the work of primary party organizations in improving political and economic training. The necessary attention is not being given to strengthening the material base of training or to providing methodological assistance to

propagandists. The raykom has not fulfilled its own decision, made at the beginning of the five-year plan, about creating study rooms for political education on the farms. Out of 13 farms, study rooms have been created only in 3. There is no clearly organized system for the selection and training of propagandists. During the past 2-1/2 years the number of Communists among them declined by more than 20 percent and persons with higher and secondary specialized education declined by 10 percent. The share of enterprise managers among the propagandists in economic schools is only half the republic average.

The party raykom is weak in ensuring that managerial cadres make maximum use of political and economic training to raise their political caliber, improve their style of work and develop the ability to carry out intensive farming. Meanwhile, the style of work of some managers and the conduct of individual Communists does not correspond to the demands of the party and the norms of Socialist morals and morality. The number of managers released for negative reasons in 1985 was 60 in the rayon, which is five times greater than in 1981. The number of those excluded from the party during this period tripled.

The rayon's economic indices are worsening. The overall debt to the state on the sale of agricultural products was more than 10 million rubles during the past five-year plan. Labor productivity is falling. In agriculture it declined 6.4 percent during the five-year plan, and profitability declined 5.2 percent. The number of subsidized farms tripled and instances of distortion of data continued to occur. The rayon specializes in growing alfalfa seed grains. However, plans for their production were not fulfilled by 10 out of 13 farms. The number of days worked per worker in agricultural production in the rayon is 15 percent lower than the republic average. The number of Communists who did not fulfill their commitments doubled by comparison with 1984. And with full justification the former leadership of the party raykom was subjected to sharp, principled criticism by central television for these shortcomings.

The party raykom is not making strict demands upon managers who avoid work with people and is not manifesting concern about improving their working and living conditions. The stream of young people into the city is intensifying. As sociological research has shown, more than 60 percent of the young people are abandoning the villages due to dissatisfaction with working and living conditions, and 58 percent due to dissatisfaction with the work of clubs and sports institutions. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism has weakened. There have been numerous instances of violations of the rules governing sale of alcoholic beverages and of persons showing up drunk at work and in public places. At the same time, the measures provided for by law are rarely applied to violators. Out of 704 persons who went to the sobering up station after 1 June 1985, only 3 percent were deprived of their bonuses and fewer than 1 percent were transferred to lower paying work. Crimes committed under the influence of alcohol are not declining.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia has required the Alamedinskiy Party Raykom to eliminate the shortcomings and achieve a fundamental restructuring in the style of its work, in accordance with the requirements of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums. It

is to ensure a high ideological-theoretical and organizational level of political and economic training and direct it toward thorough study of the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, and toward mobilization of the workers to fulfill their resolutions.

The party raykom, and primary party, trade union and komsomol organizations have been ordered to increase the ideological thrust of training, elevate its role in improving Socialist competition and in the maximal use of existing reserves and capabilities for intensification of production; accelerate scientific and technological progress, the increase in labor productivity and quality of work, and savings of material resources; the study and dissemination of advanced experience; and the affirmation of the prestige of honorable and conscientious labor.

The party raykom must reexamine its staff of propagandists and involve in this work the best prepared and most authoritative Communists, enterprise managers and economic specialists. It is to improve the training of propaganda cadres; systematically carry out their certification; direct more Communists to study in the University of Marxism-Leninism of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee; raise the theoretical and methodological level of permanent seminars; improve the level at which propagandists are informed and regularly prepare informational materials and economic surveys for them. Meetings are to be carried out between propagandists and members of the party raykom buro and soviet and economic leaders. Control over the quality of lessons is to be intensified. Measures for moral and material incentives to propagandists are to be improved. Political education study rooms in all of the rayon's farms are to be created.

The department of propaganda and agitation of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee should solve the problem of providing political education study rooms with the necessary literature, training, methodological and graphic aids, and technical study resources.

The editors of newspapers and journals and the KrSSR State Committee for Television and Radio are to increase their methodological assistance to propagandists and students, and are to disclose thoroughly the meaning and importance of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirghizia; the ways and means of fulfilling them; and the best experience in the organizing of Marxist-Leninist education of the workers.

9069

CSO: 1830/433

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN CP IDEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on criticism directed at ideological and political education by delegates to the 23rd Turkmen CP Congress. They claimed that "the level of this work is still inappropriate to the party's present demands and to the great changes taking place in all spheres of life. Formalism and an alienation from practical duties are being eliminated slowly. Some ideological cadres have not rid themselves of forms and methods of work whose time has passed." A number of ideological departments and party organizations were criticized for "providing weak leadership over Marxism-Leninism studies, political information, and atheistic, work, and moral education. Named were rayon and city organizations in Mary City and Garabekevul, Lenin, Tejen, Gyzyletrek, Gokdepe and Mary Rayons.

TURKMEN OBKOM OFFICIAL ACCUSES MANAGERS OF 'LIBERALISM'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 1200-word article by G. Baltayev, chairman of the Turkmen CP Ashkhabad Obkom Party Commission, emphasizing the need for high standards of personal responsibility among CPSU members. He points out that these standards are especially important for managers involved with cadre policy, and notes that "certain managers are permitting haste, superficiality, and liberalism in the selection and training of cadres." It is claimed that "approaching the problem in this manner is a reflection of some managers' apathy, lack of initiative, and the absence of feelings of personal responsibility." A number of factory and agricultural managers are criticized in this regard.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PRINTING INDUSTRY ASPECT OF BOOK SHORTAGE EXAMINED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Yu. Sysoyev, editor in chief, Raduga Publishing House: "Photo Typesetting Under Siege: Printing Matters"]

[Text] When, two decades ago, the first signs of a book shortage were noted, even specialists considered the situation to be easily correctible, and that it was only a matter of a temporary shortage of paper and printing capacities. But, although last year our country printed more than 80,000 different titles of books and pamphlets with a total printing run of 2,941,000,000 copies (with children's and belletristic literature predominating), there are still no obvious signs that the book market has been saturated.

The point of view exists that previously people used to look for a book more frequently in a library, rather than on the shelves of a bookstore, that the people who predominated were book readers, rather than book owners, and that the printing industry had coped successfully with its tasks. But now the situation is different. The opinion is disputed, but it is not always the same. But one thing is clear: in order to satisfy the demands more completely, the people in the printing industry will have to think seriously about the technical re-equipping of their branch. The branch needs the most up-to-date automatic typesetting machines, multicolor rotary offset presses, and automatic assembly lines for bookbinding. In the unity of these three links one sees the essence of the strategy for the technological renovation of the branch. The first steps in this direction have already been taken, but, unfortunately, the steps are not confident ones: the new technological processes have not yet become a single chain in the book conveyor belt, without which the links themselves are only a set of expensive equipment.

Take, for example, photo typesetting. The saving in time, the economizing of labor, and the high quality of labor are, to a definite degree, guaranteed by this method: the automatic equipment takes the text that has been prepared on perforated or magnetic tape and converts it into film matrices that are ready for the press. This method makes it possible to use a broad range of type fonts, and it also removes from production the dangerous lead alloys.

However, despite all their obvious advantages, this technological process has not yet found broad application. What's wrong? It turns out that this kind of production is profitable at only three of the nine enterprises in Soyuzpoligrafprom -- the Chekhov and Yaroslavl printing combines and the 1st Model Printing Office.

This has happened because photo typesetting production has had mechanically transferred to it the scheme for repeated proofreading exchange that was generally used between the printing offices and the publishing houses when they used "hot" typesetting, when corrections lead only to the recasting and replacement of lines or individual letters. The paste-up correction in photo typesetting is done on whole sheets of film and, most importantly, manually. Already the layout personnel at the enterprises of Soyuzpoligrafprom constitute almost one-third of all the workers in the typesetting shops.

But the proofreading "carousel" ruins all the printing schedules. According to data provided by VNII [All-Union Scientific-Research Institute] of the Printing Industry, at the 1st Model Printing Office only 9.5 percent of the publications are signed to press on schedule; at the Kalinin Printing Combine, 12; at the Yaroslavl, 18; and at the Tekhnicheskaya Kniga Association in Leningrad, 1.6 percent. Together with the editorial preparation, the proofreading tortures involved in photo typesetting currently occupy more than 70 percent of the time and stretch out for 100-140 days. And there have even been "records" -- 500 days!

Is this really a typical feature of the new technological method?

Of course not. The reason, in my opinion, lies elsewhere: the amount of correction in the text that has been typeset (and especially in the collation) is inversely proportional to the proficiency level of the editor, the proofreader, and the typesetter. Just look at the typeset text of any publication -- it is easy to judge from it the professional level of everyone who worked on the book. There is no need to have any findings from a certification commission.

In a word, photo typesetting is still a highspeed express on a cart's wheels, and the reason for this is the traditional scheme for relations between the publishing house and the printing office, a scheme that has become a burden. The new technological scheme requires a completely different structure, a different redistribution of the processes both in the printing office and in the publishing house.

In my opinion, two paths are possible here: the first is to raise the proficiency level of the editors at the publishing houses. The second is to prepare the information carrier itself -- the perforated or magnetic tape -- not at the printing office, but at the publishing house. But whereas the reduction of the proofreading exchange is only a half-measure, the introduction of photo typesetting at the publishing houses in combination with

an automated system for processing the technical is a fundamental decision. Incidentally, many foreign companies operate this way.

Foreseeing the grumbling by the workers at the publishing houses upon whose shoulders the attempt would seemingly be made to transfer the most difficult burden, I must state for purposes of clarity: nothing is added onto the ordinary operations. It is simply that, instead of a manuscript, it will be necessary to turn over to the printing office the information carrier (magnetic tape or disk) that has been completely processed.

There are no deep dark secrets here -- this kind of work is already being done, and has been done for several years, at the Mir, Nauka, Raduga, Progress, and Yuridicheskaya Literatura publishing houses. Subsequently, however, complications are completely possible, inasmuch as the publishing that we have are of various kinds. In the large-scale ones, the introduction of photo typesetting will be profitable, but in medium-sized and small ones, it will be disadvantageous. What should we do?

On the initiative of USSR Goskomizdat, photo typesetting complexes are being created in Leningrad and Moscow. At those complexes the information carriers will be prepared in a centralized manner for small publishing houses, so that the printing offices will be able to make more complete use of the capacities of the photo typesetting and printing equipment.

But is this the way out? For the people at the printing offices, yes, but not for the publishing houses, inasmuch as the burden of proofreading exchange still remains, but with another partner.

Everything is not so simple with the changing of the scheme of relations between the publishing house and the printing office. It will be necessary to get rid of the traditional ideas, inasmuch as there is a change in the very stereotype of the typesetting process and the remaining links of the technological chain in printing. Consequently, the difficulty of overcoming the well-entrenched ideas cannot be discounted.

The new technological scheme, especially one that changes the traditional scheme of production relations, also requires the corresponding normative documents and the retraining of the personnel -- literary, artistic, technical editors, typists, and workers in the production subdivisions of the publishing houses and the corresponding services at the printing offices.

At what kind of control panel will the person preparing the information carrier for photo typesetting sit? For the time being, this is conjectural. The Mir, Nauka, Progress, and Raduga publishing houses use imported technology; and the Yuridicheskaya Literature Publishing House is assimilating the domestic Kaskad SM system. The principles being tested are various ones, and this can only benefit the situation, but even after many years of experiments not a single publishing house has changed over to the new technological scheme: people feel that the experiment is continuing...

The evaluations given by specialists concerning the domestic Kaskad SM system are far from rapturous: the volume of immediate-access storage of the SM-4

machine itself is obviously small for book production; the magnetic disks and printer are unreliable; and the lack of diagnostics in the base program threatens the entire system, the reliability of which requires not just one electronic computer, but two.

Major modifications are also required for the automatic photo typesetting machines produced by Lenpoligrafmash: their choice of fonts is limited; there is no visual monitoring of the typesetting or the input of information into the automatic photo device; the capacity of the cassettes is small; and the rates of preparation of the typeset text are limited -- less than 500 type pages a shift. And yet we are led to believe that this system will go into series production in a year or two!

Can it be that the photo typesetting equipment is an exception, and that in the other links of the book conveyor belt things are completely satisfactory?

Here too the situation leaves much to be desired. The printing machines at the Andropov and Yeysk plants have not been equipped with an automatic monitoring and regulating device for the supplying of moisture or ink, or for directing and pulling the paper web, which devices are extremely necessary in offset printing. The metal-intensity of the equipment and the area that it occupies are great.

The same thing can be said about the finishing and binding equipment. For example, the Kniga assembly line has fallen hopelessly behind the needs of the time: the format of the publications that it can handle is limited, and the low quality of the signatures makes it necessary to use manual labor in certain operations. And yet things could be different if the base assembly in the line had not undergone substantial changes over the past 30 -- that's right, 30! -- years.

Recently there has been an expansion of the production of books with glued, rather than sewn, signatures. Previously this technological method was used only when producing pamphlets, monographs, booklets, and so-called read-and-discard books, but it was prohibited in the publishing of children's literature and the works of the classic authors. But suddenly Khudozhestvennaya Literatura has set up the production, by the glued method, of the series "Classic Authors and Contemporaries," in which every other work is taken from the school curriculum. Well, the first step is the hardest, but now the other publishing houses have taken on this technological method as standard equipment. If Goskomizdat, by issuing a single circular, can ban such actions but, by another, can authorize it, then the final word could be said by Goskomtsen [State Committee on Prices].

At the present time Goskomizdat, practically speaking, purchases all the printing machinery produced by Minlegpishchemash [Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances] (including that machinery which is obsolescent), that is, it takes what they give. And the designers, in turn, have been knocked off their progressively advancing rhythm, lulled by the lack of demandingness on the part of the customer, and they have lost the positions that they had previously won. And this is leading to miscalculations in the tactics of the technical re-equipping of the entire printing industry.

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

MSSR CONFERENCE ON BOOK SUPPLY, DEMAND

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Dec 85 p 2

[Interview with Valentina Mikhaylovna Diordichuk: "Paradoxes of the 'Book Boom'"]

[Text] Recently a seminar-conference on questions of book publishing and book distribution was held in Kishinev. The participants in this measure, which was carried out on the initiative of the Republic Society of Book Lovers, included representatives of MSSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade], Moldknigotorg [Moldavian Book Trade Association], and the library network, as well as writers, translators, critics, public book distributors... Our correspondent discusses the results of the seminar with First Deputy Chairman of the Republic Board of Governors of the Voluntary Society of Book Lovers, Valentina Mikhaylovna Diordichuk.

[Question] The publishing houses in our republic annually publish more than 1000 different titles of books and pamphlets, with a total printing run of approximately 15 million copies. A no less impressive quantity of books arrive in our republic from the central publishing houses. But the critical nature of the "book problems," nevertheless, is not abating. This is attested to if only by the facts that were cited at the round-table session that ended the seminar, as well as the very tone of that discussion. Please permit me to give a few quotations from the statements made by the participants: "As a whole the percentage of unsold copies at the Moldavian publishing houses has been growing annually and for books came to 2.1 percent in 1981, 3.8 in 1982, and 7.1 percent in 1983."

And another quotation from the same statement: "There has been a noticeable annual increase in the percentage of literature on economics which does not sell. The unsold literature of that kind comes to more than 6 percent... As compared with 1981 the unsold copies of prose literature in the Moldavian language increased by more than 8 percent."

What is the reason for this state of affairs? Why is it that Moldavia, which has become famous on the nationwide arena as one of the few republics that genuinely take the readers' into consideration, has nevertheless proven to be in one of the first places with regard to the quantities of unsold books?

[Answer] There are many reasons, since the problem of book publishing and book distribution is a multilevel, complex one. It is impossible to resolve it simply by the efforts of any one organization. That is why we convoked the seminar-conference, in order to attempt to coordinate the efforts of everyone who participates in that job, who has been called upon to guarantee the normal functioning of the chain that extends from the publishing house to the store (library) to the reader.

One of the chief misfortunes in book matters in our republic is the poor status of the study of the reader's demands.

[Question] But many statements attest to the opposite situation. Representatives of MSSR Goskomizdat, for example, asserted that, on the contrary, this problem is being resolved better and better with each passing year. I quote: "More than 1000 advance sales points accepted, on those plans for local publishing houses for 1986, purchase orders with a total value of 1.85 million rubles. Broader and broader use is being made of surveys of publishing plans at enterprises, the setting up of displays showing materials that give information about new books that are being printed..."

[Answer] I can cite even more instances of a similar nature. But the fact of the matter is that until this time that work was carried out without any obvious results, that modern research methods were not made the basis of that work, but also, most importantly, that, when preparing their working plans, our publishers take little consideration not only of the results of the research, but also sometimes ignore the simple logical norms. At the seminar, mention was made of the fact which is extremely significant: the economic book "Kreditno-raschetnyy mekhanizm i effektivnost proizvodstva" [Credit-Settlement Mechanism and the Effectiveness of Production] was published three years ago. But as of this time, more than half of its printing run of 3000 copies is unsold. The remainders of individual publications of Literatura Artistike are as much as 35-40 percent of the printing runs... What kind of research is needed to reduce the printing runs of those publications which, from year to year, remain unsold and, using the money thus saved, to publish that which is needed? And that is specifically what the readers need -- that is what should be analyzed in detail. The Scientific Methodology Council for the Study of the Reader's Demand has been created under the republic board of governors of the DOK [Voluntary Society of Book Lovers]. That council is headed by senior scientific associate at the Sociology Sector of MSSR Academy of Sciences V. Kiriyak. Under his guidance, research has currently been completed in four rayons of our republic -- Brichanskiy, Nisporenskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy, and Grigoriopolskiy -- as well as in the cities of Kishinev, Beltsy, Orgeyev... More than a thousand persons were surveyed. And although the data has not been completely processed, the usefulness of that research became obvious immediately. In confirmation I can ask you: in your opinion, what kind of

literature is in the shortest supply? For what kind of literature is the demand the highest?

[Question] Obviously, belletristic literature. Is that the correct answer?

[Answer] That is completely wrong. The people who have the greatest "hunger" are our specialists. There is not enough scientific-technical literature. Incidentally, the results of the research must be examined in more detail, and that would include a discussion on the pages of the press. That is so that our book publishers could take advantage of those results more effectively. In general, the study of the reader's demand is becoming one of the basic functions of our society. In the new Rules of the VOK, which were adopted at our 2nd Congress, the study of demand was defined not as a subsidiary (with respect to Goskomizdat) function, but as an independent area of our activity, which we must carry out on principles of completely equal interaction with all the interested organizations. In this regard there will be a change in the very nature and directedness of that work. Previously, booklovers studied, to a greater degree, the "purchasing" demand, rather than the "reader" demand. And that, to a large extent, meant that we followed every whim of fashion and occupied a passive position in the question of the development of tastes. But now the task that is becoming the basic one is the development of the reader's culture... Taking into consideration certain negative phenomena in the book business that have already been mentioned, it is, obviously, necessary to create a comprehensive target program in which the participants would be the DOK, Goskomizdat, MSSR Ministry of Culture, the republic's Union of Writers, and many others. Our common task lies in assuring that the book finds its reader, the true booklover, rather than getting in the hands of some "book swindler."

At the present time we have developed a list of joint measures with Moldknigotorg [Moldavian Book Trade Association]. It contains much that is good and useful. I would like to quote only one paragraph: "The directors of the book trade associations and the responsible secretaries of the DOK boards of governors bear the joint responsibility for fulfilling a single plan for propagandizing, advertising, distributing, and selling literature in the rayon and city. Questions pertaining to the joint operation of these organization are to be discussed at least once a year at a united session of the board of Goskomizdat and the presidium of the Republic Board of Governors of DOK"...

[Question] The fact that the republic's book publishers and the trade system have finally realized the necessity of coordinating their actions with the society of booklovers has brought to the forefront the study of the reader's demand -- and that, of course, is reassuring. However, the resolution of the "book problems," judging by the statements made by seminar participants, touches upon a much broader series of problems. They include the instruction of literature in the school, the indoctrination of literary taste and overall culture... There are things that require careful study by, say, our pedagogical ministries and departments. It is not accidental that at the seminar we were told the results of a survey of a number of school libraries in Kotovski and Chimishliyski rayons, which attest to the disgraceful state of affairs: the lack of the necessary set of books; the lack of space, as a result of which the libraries are converted into book dumps; the lack of a

sufficient number of skilled personnel... There is also the problem of the translated book, the quality of translations into Moldavian. And, finally, the problem of propagandizing books in the rural localities.

[Question] Everything that you have said only confirms the idea of the need to coordinate the efforts of everyone who, in one way or another, is involved in the book business. The development and adoption of the comprehensive program is not just a whim, but an objective demand of the time. But for the time being the chain from publishing house to the book trade system to the reader, with regard to even the most elementary questions, is not operating, not to mention the problems that you have touched upon. The publishing houses and the book stores, as entities that are subordinate to one and the same department, cannot find a common language among themselves. Moreover, this is so not only when it is a matter of belletristic literature but also, and even more lamentably, political literature.

Drop in, for example, at the Avrora store. You will see a lot of people there. But they are not buying books. Instead, they are making excerpts from them. What does this tell us. Instead of publishing small pamphlets on various problems, we are more captivated by the publication of good, solid monographs that by no means every propaganda specialist, agitator, student, or scientist will buy for his personal use. Very frequently, political books and pamphlets enter the trade network after a tremendous delay. At the seminar someone cited the following incident: by the day that the new school year began in the party and Komsomol training system, the book stores in Orgeyevskiy Rayon had for sale only one pamphlet with the materials of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee...

The book network has not been guaranteeing the necessary set of literature for the beginning of the school year in the political and economic training schools and clubs from year to year. Isn't this testimony of the abnormal situation with regard to books?

[Question] In summing up the results of this discussion, one could probably make the conclusion that the seminar has been of indisputable benefit. The chief thing now, after all the claims have been made against one another, is to begin to implement the practical recommendations.

[Answer] Resolving the problems of book publishing and book distribution means responding by deed to those demands that the party makes today on ideological work, and that were directed specifically at us in the party's precongress documents. But they must be resolved in a modern manner: that is, in a businesslike way, on a scientific basis, rapidly, and efficiently.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

POOR MARKETING, PLANNING REASONS FOR KAZAKH BOOK SHORTAGES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 14 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by writer Zaytin Aqyshev titled "Why Are Book Printings Small?" Book printings, Aqyshev begins, are small and are getting smaller with each passing year. Why, he goes on, with rising standards of living and so much clear evidence of Kazakh interest and demand for books (as witnessed by the fact that the small printings often sell out completely in a month or less), is this situation continuing?

The primary reason for the problem, Aqyshev suggests, is poor planning by the individuals and organizations responsible for the book trade, with book sales simply not a priority (books only constitute 1.5 percent of total consumer goods turnover in the republic) and with little or no interest in book sales marketing research or in marketing. Aqyshev goes on to provide many examples to back up his assertions, showing, among other things, that book printing sizes are often set irrationally, at varying levels, for example in the cases of book series printed for advance subscribers wherein many subscribers receive only part of the series that they subscribe to, in spite of the clear obligation of book publishers to meet their orders, solicited well in advance.

Aqyshev also shows that nationality book publication in the KaSSR is far lower, on a per capita basis (2.2 per person per year in 1983), than in other republics (according to 1983 figures offered by Aqyshev, there are approximately 13 books produced per year per Estonian in the EsSSR, 9 per year per Latvian, 6.5 per Lithuanian, 4.5 per Georgian, 2.4 per Azeri, and 2.2 per Uzbek), suggesting that much more can and should be done. Aqyshev suggests that one reason why some Kazakh books do not sell is their poor quality, with many books coming from the publishers in a state of virtual disintegration.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

SHORTAGE OF PROPAGANDA MATERIALS IN TURKMEN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 26 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 1300-word article by R. Soldayeva, deputy director of the Krasnovodsk Oblast People's Education Department, on efforts to keep teachers abreast of Marxist-Leninist theory. "There are some shortcomings in perfecting teachers' level of ideopolitical knowledge. For example, political education departments have been established in secondary schools in the Ukrainian SSR, and these are supplied with the necessary materials. In schools in our oblast, however, it is impossible to establish such offices." The problems are described as follows: "Supplementary materials are not exploited enough in studies like these. Also, not enough attention and practical help is given to guiding young propagandists. There is no organized control over their studies. We should also say that there is not enough literature and materials for propagandists in the Turkmen language."

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CSO: 1830/480

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM SCHOOLS EXAMINED IN CHARDZHOU

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 14 February 1986 carries on page 3 a 1200-word article by S. V. Fatkulina, deputy director of the Chardzhou Oblast People's Education Department, in which she focuses on the oblast's schools of scientific communism. "More than 350 schools of scientific communism are operating in the peoples education department system, in which 10,614 students are participating." However, "problems and shortcomings in organizing the work of scientific communism schools are many. There are few lecturers with academic degrees. Visual aids and methodological recommendations relevant to the themes are not exploited enough. Also, one cannot say that the work of some propagandists is satisfactory."

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CSO: 1830/481

RELIGION

READERS RESPOND TO ARTICLE ON RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 17 December 1985 carries on page 4 five letters from YOSH LENINCHI readers (total 700 words) under the heading "Readers Discuss the Article 'Three Vices.'" The original article, published on 17 October, discussed three cases of religious practices. One of the readers, M. Rahimov of Namangan Oblast's Kasansayskiy Rayon, expresses dismay that the practices still exist. He claims that in the villages, rayons, and oblasts "they know very well of the misdeeds of semiliterate mullahs and ishans, and otinoyi [women with religious authority]. I think they carry on work pretending not to know. Or otherwise (though it is the bitter truth it must be written), are they afraid of the religious believers?"

"There would be no need to talk about getting rid of religion if Komsomol workers carried out lively and active work instead of compiling lists of religious believers just as a formality and going around complacently with the lists in folders." Another reader who responds (R. Akbarov of Andizhan Oblast's Markhamatskiy Rayon) calls for "additional strengthening of the struggle to get rid of the harmful influence of the survivals of religion." Three soldiers (A. Mahmudov, K. Yigitaliyev, and M. Magdaliyev) write from the Ukraine saying that they regularly read YOSH LENINCHI. They suggest that the money given to mourners would be better spent on care for the deceased's grave. They note that cemeteries are well kept in the Ukraine. M. Moydinov (10th grade pupil at Secondary School No 1 imeni S. Rahimov in Andizhan Oblast's Akhunbabayevskiy Rayon) suggests that the pictures of such domlas [imams] as those described in the original article be published in the paper.

UZBEK MANUAL ON RAISING STUDENTS IN ATHEIST SPIRIT REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 17 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Z. Ghafurov and J. Abduholiqov, (candidates of philosophical sciences), titled "Activity in Every Field--Demand of the Time." The article reviews the book by Candidate of Sciences Docent Safar Otanov titled "Student-Yashlarni ateistik ruhda tarbiyalash" [Raising Student-Youth in the Atheist Spirit]. The book was issued by Oqituvchi Publishers in 1985. In the book, Otanov analyzes the experience of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Navoi in raising students in the atheist spirit and involving them in the struggle against religion. "The struggle against the Islamic religion has its own characteristics. Taking account of this, the author correctly raises the question of preparing atheist cadres."

Religious faith varies from rayon to rayon of our republic. That is, our attention is drawn to the fact that taking account of the degree of religiosity and preparing propagandists who meet this demand are also urgent tasks; the specifics of 'formation of scientific-material world views' in youth are shown." "In the manual it is shown why religious beliefs are formed in the consciousness of young people, in particular students; material gathered as a result of many years of observation and questions and answers are analyzed on the basis of the resolutions of the Uzbek Communist Party's 16th Plenum. The addresses of specific rayons and farms which are conducting atheist upbringing among youth unsatisfactorily are cited. We think it is correctly noted that some students who have graduated from the institute conduct work passively in the struggle against religion in their work places." The reviewers also support Otanov's conclusion that the unsatisfactory work of the teachers is a result of their own unsatisfactory training in this area during their student years. Among defects in Otanov's work, Ghafurov and Abduholiqov say the book should have given information on the subject of ceremonies.

PILGRIMS DISCOURAGED FROM VISITING SAMARKAND'S 'HOLY SITES'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 5 February 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by A. Asqarov, director of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences Archeological Scientific-Research Institute, corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, State Prize imeni Beruniy laureat, titled "Myth and Reality." The article concerns pilgrimages to "holy sites" in Samarkand and attempts to discourage such activities. After an introduction which cites statements made at the 21st Congress of the Uzbek CP concerning religious activity, Asqarov describes the problem in Samarkand in this way. "There are graves which have been abandoned and long forgotten in the Oq saroy, Alisher Navoi, and Doniyorobod neighborhoods of ancient and always youthful Samarkand's old city. Because of the great activity of false mullahs interested in earning easy profit, people have been talking about these graves in the last 10 or 15 years as 'holy pilgrimage sites' which can solve any hardship. They say that they are the places of burial of holy people. Every Wednesday, adult men and women of various ages as well as youth come to a religious ceremony in view of passers-by and spectators. The grave of a figure known as the Arab Pahlavon Ahmad, who according to a folk tale perished in a battle with the infidel, is considered the first 'holy' place. The second 'holy' grave they consider to belong to Bibi toqolboz ayyor, Abu Muslim's Samarkand spy, for some reason worshipped as Bibi mushkul kulsho, i.e., as saving from misfortune. The third 'holy' place is connected with the worship of Khoja Rushnoiy.

"These three 'holy' places lie at the intersection of three quarters. The weekly income which false sheikhs earn for themselves thanks to generous pilgrims' generosity and belief reaches 1,500 rubles. One is troubled that such things should occur in Samarkand--a city with its door always open for foreign tourists which has rare historical monuments visited yearly by nearly 100,000 guests from foreign countries. The state of affairs unquestionably disturbed the city and Siyabskiy Rayon party committees, and [so] the archeological scholars of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences Scientific-Research

Institute conducted scientific investigations on the history of formation of these 'holy' places to determine the increased activity in recent years."

Asqarov traces the workshop of Bibi mushkul kusho to the pre-Islamic worship of the goddess Anakhita, who was considered goddess of water and fertility. Nowadays some people, especially women about to give birth and childless couples, turn for help to Bibi mushkul kusho and light candles. "Because of this superstition the above-mentioned worship of the graves located in three quarters of Samarkand's Siyabskiy Rayon came about. In order to discourage such practices, in the spring of 1985 archeologists began to conduct scientific exploratory work among worshippers and the population of the three quarters." They also spoke with quarter committees, aktivs, itinerant mullahs, and false sheikhs. "We conducted these conversations about the real origin of the 'holy' places and in general about pilgrimage sites considered 'holy' without offending the personalities of religious believers and without denigrating their constitutional rights."

One of the worshippers they spoke with was a woman about 30 years old whose driver-husband earned a decent income. However, he beat his wife in front of the children. On advice from her girl friends and mother she came to ask for help from Bibi mushkul. For more than 2 months she had been coming every Wednesday morning to light a candle. Another woman about 30-35 years old came dressed with gold ornaments and leading her 5-year-old cleanly dressed child. This woman, who worked in trade, had come because someone had predicted a misfortune in her family. Two other women who worked in a local factory had come together. They had asked for 2 hours' leave from work because they thought worshipping might help one of them, a 27-year-old single woman, find a husband.

"It is extremely regrettable that among those who come to worship the 'holy' places there are young male and female students, pupils, teachers, and even doctors. There frequently are many students here, especially during winter and summer exam sessions. The majority of those worshipping are trade workers--salespeople. They are regular clients of 'Bibi mushkul kusho.' Most of them do not go to work without worshipping at this 'holy' site. Things supposedly 'don't go well' on the days they do not come.

"When we spoke with most of the worshippers, we became convinced that the majority had been deceived by the harmful propaganda of illiterate itinerant mullahs and swindlers.

"And finally, on 6 May 1985, there was a practical discussion of the Samarkand city atheists aktiv with the population of all these quarters, Muslim clergy representatives, false sheikhs, and itinerant mullahs all participated. They decided on conducting archeological excavations in the three 'holy' sites with the participation of representatives of the population of these quarters and religious believers." A lot of trash and animal bones were found, but no remains of the 'holy' figures supposedly buried there.

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CULTURE

IZVESTIYA GIVES DETAILS ON VANDALISM TO REMBRANDT'S 'DANAE'

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by A. Yezhelev: "The Fate of a Masterpiece"]

[Text] As previously reported in the press, last June Rembrandt's famous painting "Danae" was damaged as a result of an act of vandalism. Our staff correspondent tells about this unusual incident.

Works of art, like people, have their own fates and their own undivined secrets, and sometimes they experience extremely dangerous dramas. It is not all that rare that the world press reports on them--thefts of museum pictures, the smuggling out of archaeological treasures, and attempts by maniacs to destroy renowned masterpieces. Or for that matter, here is a recent incident--the theft of extremely rare exhibits of pre-Columbian civilization from the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City.

Fortunately, such incidents are extraordinary in our country. And as far as the safekeeping of museum collections is concerned, to all intents and purposes, since January 1913, when the mad fanatic Balashov attacked the Repin canvass "Ivan the Terrible and His Son Ivan" in the Tretyakovsky Galery, not a single one of the creations of the great masters that adorn our country's museums had been either lost or damaged--if, of course, one does not count the losses of the war years.

And we became used to this well-being. We thought that was the way it would always be. And what happened in the Hermitage on 15 June 1985 shocked everyone who knew about it, not just because of the monstrosous savagery but also because of the unexpectedness and absurdity of what was done. It was as though all of this came from someone else's life, not ours.

All the same, it's necessary to analyze what happened and draw conclusions.

Let us return to those June events.

During that summer season of white nights, Leningrad is literally overflowing with people desiring to see one of the most splendid cities on earth. However, what is poetry for some is harsh prose for others. At this time many city services, including of course, the museum service, operate at maximum

capacity. What a line there is waiting to enter the Hermitage! Even before the museum opens, it stretches around the Winter Palace on three sides.

It was in the noisy Saturday flow of visitors that a small, inconspicuous man hiding a jar of dark liquid and two knives in his sack passed into the Hermitage at that time. After buying a map of the location of Hermitage exhibits from a stand, this person set off without reflecting to find the Rembrandt room. As it was later learned, he had already chosen his target.

The State Hermitage has among its stocks one of the largest and most complete collections in the world of the works of the brilliant Dutch artist Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn. It numbers 26 pictures reflecting practically every period of his art. It is not surprising that Room No. 254, where his canvasses are displayed, is always full of lovers of painting, foreign tourists, students and people on tours. And everyone in it finds something of "his own." After all, here one can see both the famous "Flora," in which the enamoured artist depicted his young wife in the year of their wedding in the image of an antique goddess, and the dramatically intense "Sacrifice of Abraham," as well as portraits of elderly people that are unsurpassed in the depth of their psychological insight, and a masterpiece of the loftiest humanistic resonance--"The Return of the Prodigal Son," which was painted by the artist in the last years of his life, when he had lost everything and been abandoned by everyone. But special renown throughout the whole world belongs, of course, to "Danae."

Yes, this is a legendary picture. How much of the enigmatic and unusual there has been in its life! Suffice it to say that after painting "Danae" in 1636, at a time of unclouded happiness, Rembrandt for some reason kept it to himself and did not part with it for at least 20 years, until it was sold at auction along with all the rest of his property to pay the artist's debts to creditors. Furthermore, this canvass is the only one to which Rembrandt returned to work on ten years after it had been painted, making great changes in it in the spirit of his new creative views. He removed a number of details that were typical of the baroque style, changed the features of Danae's face and intensified the expressiveness of her emotional upsurge, depicting the world of a woman's inmost feelings with the utmost boldness. It was at that time that the artist also gave the painting its remarkably warm golden coloring, which has invariably so captivated viewers.

There was a real sensation when specialists at the Hermitage discovered using X-rays that the original "Danae" differed from the one that the whole world knows. However, there have been no small number of sensations over the painting. Wasn't, say, the very fact of the acquisition in 1772 for Catherine's Hermitage of the huge painting collection--158 pictures--of the Parisian aristocrat Baron de [Thiers] sensational? In addition to Rembrandt's "Danae," this collection contained works by Raphael, Giorgione, Titian, Veronese, Tintoretto, Le Nain, Bourdon, Poussin, Watteau, Chardin, Rubins and Vandyke. It was acquired through the efforts of the Russian diplomat and scholar Dmitriy Alekseyevich Golitsyn, a man of advanced views who was helped in his efforts, incidentally, by his friend the philosopher Denis Diderot.

And now this Rembrandt creation has been destined to be in the epicenter of yet another sensational event--only this time, alas, a sad one.

After fairly easily finding Room No. 254, the plotter was taken aback by the large number of people, but his vascllations did not last long. He went up to the painting.

The many-faced, pulsing human river continued to flow through the Rembrandt room, winding around the exhibit stands, and people continued to stop in front of "Danae" and admire it, leaving unhurriedly as others came to take their places, and it seemed that this worship was eternal and unstoppable, like the movement of the heavenly bodies. And it could not have occurred to anyone that this little person from the crowd who had come up to the painting had already decided to change everything here in his own way. His gray jacket, his pale grayish face, and his somewhat strange, absent gaze from under heavy black eyeglass frames.

Did he see the painting itself at that moment? Did he understand what he was raising his hand against? I don't know.

In his own life, as was later learned, this man had avoided women; at the age of 48 he had never known a woman's love. He had never had a wife, a fiancée or a beloved. His words were: "That's not for me."

He stood almost right at the window that looked out onto Shuvalovskiy Alley, and Danae's hand, extended to greet the streaming light, seemed to reach out to him, who was waiting only for a convenient moment to carry out an act of violence against her.

It all happened in a matter of seconds. At 11:50 a.m., when for a moment there was no one nearby, the stranger grabbed a knife, cut the cord, and forcefully slashed the painting crosswise, leaving a black wound on Danae's thigh; a second time he struck her in the stomach, and at that moment a piercing woman's cry broke through the even hum of the museum room.

"O-oh! What's he do-o-ing?!"

Turning toward the cry, the man saw across from him, by the painting "The Sacrifice of Abraham," the horror-filled eyes of a young woman. He hastily tore the jar from his bag, flung off the glass top, which started rattling on the floor in the silence that had suddenly fallen, and he splashed on the canvass, just a little above the figure of Danae, a dark, strong-smelling liquid; he splashed it again, noting in passing that the brownish black, lumpy mass was creeping toward the golden image of her body, and in a frenzy he splashed what was left in such a way that the contents would flow onto Danae's head. But his throw was too strong, and the liquid splattered, with only a few isolated drops falling on her face.

On the other hand, the face of the militia officer on duty, who had rushed to respond to the woman's cry and at precisely that moment had burst out from behind the exhibit stand, was lashed by this throw as though with shrapnel.

In the words of Militia Sergeant Ivan Zhosan, at that second he had still not guessed that a disaster had befallen the painting. He had just been calmly passing through the Rembrandt room and was approximately in the middle when from behind him he heard that cry ring out, filled with despair and a plea for help. He ran to answer the cry. The splatters that hit his face and clothes from his right side made him turn, and then he caught sight of the disfigured painting and, in front of it, a man who was somehow unnaturally bent over. In his right hand he was holding a knife. After a brief fight, the criminal was disarmed.

Just who is he, this man named Maygis, and what explains his intention to destroy the painting? People started calling us with questions like this at the IZVESTIYA correspondents' station on Nevskiy Prospect literally an hour after the incident at the Hermitage, although what worried them most of all, of course, was the fate of the damaged Rembrandt masterpiece. But at that time even the museum's specialists, who were doing everything in their power to save the Danae, which turned out to have had acid poured on it, couldn't say anything definite about the picture's condition. And nothing was known about the arrested man, either. But now your correspondent has been granted the opportunity to acquaint himself with the materials of the investigation, which was conducted by highly experienced specialists from the investigative administration of the Leningrad Province and City Soviet Executive Committee's Chief Internal Affairs Administration. These materials made up two volumes of the judicial case. And finally everything pertaining to the personality of Maygis has become clear.

To be brief--Maygis was a bachelor; he lived alone; he had a fourth-grade education; since 1977 he had been unemployed and had no definite place of residence; for two years he had not had a residence permit. Is this the portrait of an illiterate and degenerate vagrant? No, the matter is more complicated. According to people who knew Maygis, he was known as a well-read person who was keen on playing the violin, numismatics and collecting postcards; he collected rare old books; and he rented a darkroom under his apartment building.

A great deal is explained, I dare say, by his illness, which evidently started to develop a long time ago. The conclusion of the forensic psychiatric experts: "Suffers from chronic mental illness in the form of chronic schizophrenia, which deprives him of the ability to give an accounting of his actions." Incidentally, on these grounds, in strict accordance with the law, the court sent Maygis to undergo compulsory treatment in a psychiatric hospital.

Had he previously been treated by psychiatrists?

Back in 1978 in the Kaunas Water Transport Workers' Hospital, the following note appeared in the history of Maygis's illness: "Asthenohypochondriac syndrome. . . . After discharge should be sent for consultations at an outpatient psychoneurological clinic." A year later the same conclusion was drawn at Clinical Hospital No. 2. Subsequently he was given the following diagnosis at the clinic of the Kaunas Medical Institute: depressive-paranoid

syndrome and possible schizophrenia. But Maygis himself never thought of going to a psychiatrist. And the Aleskotskaya Policlinic, at Maygis's authorized place of residence, merely attached the copies of the conclusions it received to his outpatient chart and took no measures whatsoever. The patient, who had already become socially dangerous, was left on his own.

For some reason he did not attract the attention of the law-enforcement agencies, either, although he lived for seven years in the city without working and, during the last years, without a residence permit. He sold all of his things that he could, sold his collections and his books. His plainly abnormal way of life did not even alarm his own brothers, who lived with their families in complete well-being and prosperity not that far from Kaunas. A person was lost among people.

Evidently loneliness and embitterment affected the development of his mental syndrome. He came across an article and a color reproduction of the "Danae" painting in the magazine OGONEK, and he got an insane idea.

How serious was the damage done to "Danae"? Our next story will tell about this and the restoration work that is being done at the Hermitage.

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CULTURE

VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL PROMINENT IN 'EXPERIMENTAL' CARTOONS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by E. Skulskaya under the rubric "Towards the 6th Congress of the Estonian SSR Union of Cinematographers": "The Experiment Begins and Wins"]

[Text] The basis of the experiment which has been conducted successfully for several years now at Tallinfilm could be defined by the proverb: "There would be no good luck if bad luck didn't help." The absence of "good luck" lay in the fact that the society of animated films was not replenished professionally by trained directors. (We won't go into the cause of this now, but we will point out: as soon as the society had received an additional production base and managed to expand, the problem of the lack of young directors became especially acute.) The "help of bad luck" consisted in the fact that the main editor of the society, Silviya Kiyk, and her colleagues, operating according to a simple and obvious truth--that man becomes more creative only in the process of creation--decided to try to attract to animated film gifted people from all types of professions--engineers, artists, writers, and simply film lovers. After a short acquaintance with the "kitchen," they were offered a directorial debut.

In art we are always only interested in the winners. For that reason, all of the films made by the debutants, without exception, appeared on the Soviet screen. Many films won prizes and awards from the All-Union Film Festival. And in the past year Walter Uusberg's film, "The Bull," was awarded grand prize for direction at the International Festival of Film Shorts in Oberhausen.

Of course, there are two secrets in this story. The first--how are these most talented debutants calculated with such faultless accuracy, such as 100% hit? It will simply remain the secret of the leaders of the society of animated films, the secret of their insight, artistic flair, and special gift.

The second secret, however, is disclosed quite simply. It is customary to link a film above all the credits in the debutants' films, we will see that they mention, without fail,--as script writers, artists, editors or consultants--the most recognized masters of Estonian animation, the creators of its fame: Reyn Raamat, Silviya Kiyk, Priyt Pyarn, and Yri Myuyur, who until the last day of his life helped young animators.

It seems to me that it is necessary to sincerely "love art in oneself," in order to try so much not only for one's own prosperity, but for the prosperity of the common cause. And doesn't this secret lie in the fact that it is precisely animation which is making a name for Tallinfilm these days in the first place.

But we won't make unsubstantiated statements. Let's examine what exactly the young directors have introduced into animation. What is the main feature of their films?

The offspring of the experiment, practically all of these films are experimental in their essence. Kulyu Kivi, a graduate of the Tallinn Art Institute, for example, only uses in his animated films unexpected and unusual heroes. They are formed from sheets of paper, fragments of glass, balls of string, and things made out of textile fabrics. The technology of the "animation" of these heroes also belongs to the director. His first film, "The Sheet," brought Kalyu Kivi an award from the XV All-Union Film Festival.

"The Sheet" is a satirical, cunning and meaningful picture. It tells of the adventures and, more precisely, the struggle of an ordinary sheet of writing paper for an unusual and exceptional fate. While the rest of his fellow sheets, cut along a common line, humbly bear the burden of their short bureaucratic life--a pencil crawls over them, a pen makes scribbles on them, a stamp marks them, a folder perforates them, and, finally, crumpled, they end up in the waste-basket--our hero uses all the new tricks in order to escape the common lot. And finally he succeeds at this--he becomes a paper kite, proudly and joyfully soaring up into the sky. The film splendidly shows that which is commonly called "paper pushing," and, through sparse means--through a few official belongings--it renders a stagnant and boring atmosphere of formalism with its stifling form answers and official red-tape.

Also in a satiric-humorous vein is his next film, "The Knot," made from a script by Toomas Kall, another newcomer in film animation. Two balls of string--light blue and brown--turn out to be tied together. But, meanwhile, each of the balls realizes himself fully as an independent "person," a strongly expressed individuality. And both throw all of their efforts into trying to sever the damned knot that binds them. The idea of the film, as we see, is close to the previous one, but here the author to a greater degree gave will to his fantasy: there is no end to the string's transformations--now it is two men fighting, now one string will become a monkey, a donkey, a pig (at least, the second piece brands it with these nicknames), now one depicts a stick of dynamite in order to blow up the knot, and, finally, there appears a tombstone on which the second is laying a funeral wreath. . . .

Recently Kalyu Kivi completed his fourth film, "Ice and Flame," the heroes of which are fragments of glass.

In the center--a struggle between light and shadow, ice and the sun. Little by little, the odd mosaics which change places with each other

arrive at a revelation: two principles--ice and flame--opposing each other, exist at the basis of everything real.

Here, however, the merits of the film--originality and inventiveness--cannot hide a few of its flaws. The author, perhaps, lacked a sense of moderation; at times his mosaics begin too much to recall the boy Kay playing with blocks of ice in the kingdom of the Snow Queen--cold and rationalism blow from her. In the first film the author is somewhat hampered by constraint; in the fourth--a certain lack of control over the fantasy. We will wait for a synthesis. . . And, for the present, for the sake of fairness, we will report that "Ice and Flame" was mentioned or its interesting innovations at the all-union review of the works of young cinematographers in the past year.

The young artists Rikho Unt and Khadri Bolmer began their careers in animated film just as interestingly. The heroes of their film, "The Enchanted Island" were created from ordinary cardboard, but how much dynamism and plasticity there is in them! "The Enchanted Island" is a grotesque work. One hears in it, as in the many films of Kalyu Kivi, a protest against the standardization of life. The action here takes place in a fantastic world, but we can easily recognize in it signs of our technocratic age. The heroes themselves--something between people and robots--frequently remind us about this with a smile. . . .

Rao Kheydmets is a graduate of Tallinn Polytechnical Institute, an electrical engineer, and a member of the film club at the institute. His first animated film, taken from a script by Vladislav Korzhets and Priyt Pyarn, "The Pigeon Lover," captured first prize at the third all-union review of the works of young cinematographers.

"The Pigeon Lover" is a semi-projected animated film, experimental in its technical direction, teeming with original tricks. In this it is interesting. However, in my opinion, the authors were unsuccessful in their depiction of the film's central character. Their intention to create a heroine who tirelessly fights for cleanliness and order, who waters flowers and feeds pigeons, simultaneously good and ridiculous, is possibly fruitful. But the creators got too carried away with irony, and the Pigeon Lover in the film evokes not sympathy, but rather irritation. As a result, the moral key to the film is lost. . . .

The most interesting statement in animated film seems to be made by Walter Uusberg, a teacher of drawing who was first invited to Tallinfilm as an artist. He made his directorial debut in the reel which begins "1+1+1," where the plot for "The Street" was attributed to him, a plot which exits with the freshness and singularity of its view of the world. The street of a modern city with its screeching of brakes and its fury of haste was shown through the eyes of a small boy who has dropped his ball on the road. His next film, "The Bull," the script of which was created by the young animator in co-authorship with Reyn Raamat, brought Walter Uusberg genuine recognition.

In the film "The Bull" we find ourselves in a world of inconceivable abundance. Pea pods there look like huge boats, and peas sit in them like fat oarsmen. A carrot, like a heavy log, is lifted by several men. They catch fish that are impossible to fit into a canoe. And here is the pride of the whole village--they have raised a bull of inconceivable dimensions. But soon this most powerful and most persuasive symbol of satiety and comfort brings ruin--the bull drinks up the whole lake, eats up the whole harvest, tramples the earth and destroys the homes. Having been captured by the whole village, the people kill the bull and, gathering the fragments of their belongings, perhaps they begin to understand that happiness lies not only in abundance. . . The film "The Bull" was unquestionably successful. But we won't forget that it was made in collaboration with Reyn Raamat. It would now be interesting to see a completely independent work by Walter Uusberg.

Thus, in summation, it can be confirmed: the experiment of the society of animated films triumphed. Talented people were discovered who were looking for new methods in art. And it doesn't matter that everything is not of equal quality in the works of the debutants--a creative endeavor is impossible without costs.

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CULTURE

EDUCATED PROFESSIONALS DEMONSTRATE POOR ARMENIAN LANGUAGE SKILLS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 14 January 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Maya Avagyan titled "Irresponsible Language...." In recent years increasing emphasis has been placed on enhancing the role and importance of the Armenian language. The author discusses the problem of competent, well-educated professional people—scientists, architects, musicians, authors of works which have received high honors, etc.--not being able to express themselves in a sophisticated manner when appearing on TV or radio. The author states that the majority of today's urban residents are educated. But then how can one explain the poor level of language use which prevails in certain segments of society? The author states that she is not talking about street slang, highly colloquial conversation in stores, etc., but rather the language used at the workplace. She states that it is impossible to comprehend how these people have graduated from Soviet Armenian higher educational institutions. It is fairly common that many college students are often unable to express the simplest thoughts. The author expresses her views on the importance of proper language skills regardless of one's field of endeavor.

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CSO: 1838/403

CULTURE

MODERN SONGWRITERS CRITICIZED AT CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 14 February 1986 carries on page 5 a 1,900-word report by Gafar Namazaliyev on a joint conference of the AzSSR State Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee, the Composers Union and the Writers Union on the current situation in Azeri songwriting. Stipulating that "the song is primarily an ideological, political weapon" and that "songs created about the Fatherland, Lenin, the party and the Komsomol, peace and friendship must hold the leading place," conference participants pointed out that songwriters and performers "are following the road of cheap fame and descending to the level of the tasteless listener and viewer in order to be pleasing."

AZERI WRITERS URGED TO GIVE WOMEN A GREATER EMPHASIS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 19 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Kh. Hasilova, chief editor of the women's magazine AZARBAYJAN GADYNY, urging writers to concentrate more on the depiction of women in their literature. "Great value is placed on women's work in our society. They are advancing in the ranks with men, working shoulder to shoulder for communism. Unfortunately, I must note that fully developed depiction of these heroic women have not been created in literature."

USE OF 'EXPLOITER' AS LITERARY HERO CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 28 February 1986 carries on page 3 a 2,300-word essay by Ivan Tretyakov, chief editor of LITERATURNYY AZERBAYDZHAN, in which he takes to task writers who use "representatives of the landowning class" as heroes. He claims that "young writers, who write about what they have heard [about the past] by word of mouth, who do not completely understand the complexity and confusion of the class struggle taking place in city and village and who have not studied this deeply, are distorting historical truths." He adds that some older writers are also submitting works in which "the only main hero is a representative of the landowning class, the exploiter of the past."

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CSO: 1831/423

CULTURE

PARIS KAZAKHS FORM CHILDREN'S TROUPE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 223, March 1986 carries on page 4 a 300-word editorial titled "Paris Kazakh Ensemble." The editorial reports on the formation of a children's song and dance ensemble by Paris Kazakhs. They are characterized as being able to speak but not read their native language but still interested in maintaining contacts with the homeland. The editorial is headed by a picture of the ensemble.

AESTHETIC EDUCATION NEGLECTED IN KAZAKH SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 21 March 1986 carries on page 13 a 1,200-word article by Gulner Salyqbayeva, published under the rubric "The Power of the Beautiful," titled "Singing Lessons--Are They Only Singing?" The article looks at the inadequate development of music education in Kazakh schools including aspects of the native musical culture of the Kazakhs.

According to Salyqbayeva, there is little attention to aesthetical education, including music, in the Kazakh schools, something that is especially unfortunate for children in the primary grades since music education, for example, must start early if there is to be any real achievement. Her examples make clear that it is often Kazakh musical culture that is the most neglected. An editorial note underscores her point and also notices the general shortage not only of instruction but also of textual material on all aspects of the arts in Kazakh.

RETURN TO NONALCOHOLIC KAZAKH PAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 13 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by T. Zhaghaliyev, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Kazakhst CP Abayskiy Rayon (Semipalatinsk Oblast) Committee, and Zh. Zhuniszhannov, responsible secretary of the rayon Council of the Society for Voluntary Struggle for Sobriety, published under the rubric "Alcoholism an Antisocial Phenomenon," titled "A Rayon Which Has Given up Alcohol." The article looks in particular at what has been done to make traditional Kazakh wedding feasts ("toy")--long the occasion for heavy drinking--nonalcoholic. The article emphasizes what it sees as the Kazakh national tradition of abstinence from alcoholic beverages and attempts to present nonalcoholic wedding feasts as nothing more than a revival of once established practices.

CULTURE

'VULGAR SOCIOLOGICAL' ATTACKS AGAINST UZBEK EPIC RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 8 January 1986 carried on page 3 a 700-word article by Candidate of Philological Sciences S. Yoldasheva titled "Alpamish--Heroic Epic." The article concerns the research of the Uzbek folklore scholar Hodi Zarif on the Alpamish epic. Yoldasheva recounts that Hodi Zarif opposed the "vulgar sociological" attitudes toward the epic in the early 1950s. Some researchers considered the epic a work which spread ideas contradictory to the good of the people and propagating brigandage and force. Hodi Zarif pointed out the national character of the epic and showed that there was no portrayal of brigandage. On the contrary, he pointed out, the epic praised ideas progressive for the time such as the struggle for love, the family, and unity of the tribe. "Along with this, Hodi Zarif correctly showed that certain religious motives (e.g., the pilgrimage of Boybori and Boysari, and the glorification of holy men, especially the personage of Ali) entered the folk epic later, directly under the influence of Islamic ideology. As a result of the analyses of the time and place of the epic's creation, the etymology of the hero's name, and the historical basis of the main themes, Hodi Zarif proved the ideological direction of the above epic and its popular quality."

CHILDHOOD BETROTHALS PERSIST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 10 January 1986 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by J. Rustamov of Surkhan-Darya Oblast, Gagarinskiy Rayon titled "Childhood Betrothal--A Bad Practice." The article concerns those who for religious reasons still betroth their children in childhood. Rustamov says that this custom continues to this day in Surkhan-Darya, especially Baysunskiyy Rayon. When the children sometimes try to break their parents' promises, the parents may renounce their children or else, believing in some sort of charm, plead with a mullah or ishan. Parents sometimes force their children into marriage with unsuitable partners.

UzSSR MEMORIAL DAY FOR ALL, DESPITE RELIGION, NATIONALITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 14 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,100-article by T. Toshlonov, sector chair of the Tashkent Inter-republic Branch of the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy Institute of Scientific Atheism, titled "Human Obligation." The article

concerns the UzSSR holiday "Memorial Day," which is to be celebrated for the first time on a republic-wide basis this March 30. Toshlonov notes that the object of holding this day is "to mobilize the population of cities, rayons, and all villages, regardless of nationality or religious belief, to mark the Soviet socialist tradition organized in the republic." Toshlonov suggests learning from the experience in holding such a holiday in Kazakhstan, Daghestan, and other places. He also says, "It is necessary for young people to unmask the 'sacred places' attracting the attention of some religious people living in certain rayons and villages of our republic, as well as to unmask the individuals who as itinerant and poorly educated mullahs gather around these 'sacred places,' weave myths about them, and live off the charity they receive from the religious believers they make fools of."

TEACHERS LINK AFGHAN CASUALTIES TO UzSSR MEMORIAL DAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 26 March 1986 devotes page 3 in its entirety to a teachers' roundtable concerning the UzSSR Memorial Day, which is being marked for the first time on March 30. Various teachers discuss measures at their institutions to mark this occasion. Two of the eight participants link the day to deaths that have occurred during service in Afghanistan. Deputy Director for Education Work at Tashkent Pedagogical Uchilishche imeni V.I. Lenin Sh. A. Polatova remarks that "the relatives of certain girls perished fulfilling their international obligation in Afghanistan. Nor are their names forgotten. There is a display dedicated to the memory of all such persons in the school corner of military fame." Physics teacher and class teacher I.A. Novichkova of School No 110 says, "Well, what do I consider the most important thing in my capacity as class leader? I would like the children I am teaching and raising to be able to sympathize with those who have someone who has died or perished. Therefore, I invite teachers to Memorial Day who at some time were in charge of those who perished in Afghanistan."

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SOCIAL ISSUES

THEFT RING EXPOSED, TIGHTER APARTMENT SECURITY URGED

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 5 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by D. Chechel, LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA special correspondent: "The Golden Key"]

[Text] The operations report regularly, with a break of several days, presented the workers of one of the sections of the Mosoblispolkom GUV D [Main Administration of Internal Affairs] criminal investigation department with an unpleasant surprise. Someone was brazenly, in broad daylight, committing apartment burglaries. Only the names of the cities changed in the report--Voskresensk, Kolonna, Lyubertsy, Lukhovitsy, Ramenskoye, Ozery...

"An operations group has been named, and we are conducting a thorough investigation, comrade general!", reported militia colonel V. I. Novikov to GUV D Director Ivan Fedorovich Shilov.

"What are your recommendations?"

"There are several people working on it. There is one catch, but allow me to report on this tomorrow."

"Alright. Whom have you put in charge of the operation?"

"Assistant Section Director Khorkov."

...Igor Nikolayevich is always outwardly calm, but this time he has been "thrown the challenge" by experienced criminals. Without leaving any traces, they roamed throughout the oblast. Having committed a burglary in one city, they would "lay low" and wait. Where? Where did they get such audacity? Who directs them?...

As it turned out (and this complicated the work of the criminal investigation!), most of the crimes were committed through the fault...of the victims themselves. Sending their children to school, for example, they would tell them: "You'll find the key under the doormat.. If you go out, leave the key there!".

"There", under doormats and rugs, in mailboxes, behind door plates, is where the criminals found the keys. For them these keys immediately became "golden," giving them the opportunity of easily getting into the apartments and stealing many valuables. They also got into the apartments through open windows.

They seemed to be laughing at Khorkov: "Look how easy these burglaries are for us!".

And he, swearing at the sight of the next report, being unable to report to his superiors about solving the crime, nevertheless was narrowing the circle with each passing day. Already certain traits of the criminals had become known, and finally the location of their "nest" was located--Kolomna. All the rayon administrations and internal affairs sections had lists of the valuables stolen by the criminal group, and patrols were watching the markets...

Having burglarized tens of apartments, the criminals had to start selling the stolen goods. Getting ahead of myself, I will say that diamond rings went for 200-300 rubles, gold wedding rings--for 50 rubles, silver--almost for a pittance. And, would you believe, there were those who were willing to buy, even though they evidently realized that they are getting stolen goods at a low price!..

Colonel Novikov again came to the general's office. This was the final, concluding stage of the operation.

"The group is operating under the leadership of Yeshkov and Lopachev, comrade general. Khorkov has moved on them. They live in Kolomna. Judging by the fact that they were in Ramenskiy rayon yesterday, they are planning to commit a crime here. Our people are ready."

The "diamond kings" (as they called themselves) were detained. They have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. But, you must agree, the problem remains. Together with Igor Nikolayevich, I "found" a key to one of the apartments in Balashikh, thoughtlessly left under the doormat. I will not divulge the name of the apartment's owner. She is both embarrassed, and at the same time...

At the same time, she is puzzled: "What actually happened?"

"It could have happened! Do you have valuables in your apartment?"

"Yes, I do. My gold things, a very expensive ring from my grandmother, and money."

"A lot of money?"

"I'm planning to buy a cooperative for my granddaughter".

"Why don't you put the money in a savings account?"

"Why? It's safer at home!"

"Criminals could have used the key..."

"I've been putting the key there for several years, and nothing has happened," she thought suddenly. "But then, of course, if you came..."

"You have a telephone. Put your apartment under the protection of the centralized observation panel."

There was surprise on the face of the "victim." "Is there really such a panel?..."

I relate the content of this conversation to the director of the Mosoblispolkom GUV D extra-departmental security administration, N. F. Barannikov.

"We are very well aware of the fact that people leave their apartment keys in so-called designated places," says Nikolay Fedorovich. We are taking preventative measures and warning people, but until they hear the thunder they will not cross themselves. And the criminals are making use of this. For example, recently in the settlement of Zhavoronki the owner of one house left the key to the front door...in the sink. The criminal S. "evaluated" the service and stole a tape recorder and some other items. All in all, the key cost a thousand rubles.

"And what if the house had been under security and tied in with the panel?"

"Then the alarm would have immediately sounded at the duty desk. Such centralized observation panels are present in every city under the extra-departmental security section. The panel is staffed round-the-clock. The report indicates how reliable this is. On 21 August of last year, sometime after 4:00 a.m., the alarm sounded at the control panel in Domodedov from the apartment of citizen K. We might add that she was in the hospital at this time. The duty officer L. Kharitonova forwarded the report to the detention group and to the duty office of the internal affairs section. Exactly 3 minutes later, 2 strangers were detained on the stairwell landing of the house near a door which had been forced open. They offered physical resistance and tried to hide. Their female accomplice was found on the fifth floor of this same house. Artyukhin, Aklinskiy and Bulatnikova, who had been tried previously, got what they deserved. But what if the apartment had not been guarded?... On 26 October of last year at 7:30 p.m. the alarm signal sounded in Lyubertsy from the security system in the apartment of citizen V. Our co-workers surrounded the house. This time the door had not been forced open. Maybe it was a false alarm, the system was not operating properly?... No, it turned out that the criminals had entered the apartment through a balcony door after breaking the glass. A "chance-comer" from Ryazan, Sidorov, and a local resident, Skvirskiy, were detained in the next apartment.

"You said that it took your men only 3 minutes to arrive at the scene..."

"The detachment is on the alert, the address is known, there is, as a rule, an experienced driver at the wheel. Therefore, we always get there in time to catch the criminals."

The section chief of the extra-departmental security in Klin, militia captain V. Chernosvitov and sergeants Ye. Vasilyev and V. Krivushkov acted just as efficiently. During the attempted break-in at the apartment of citizen K. which was under security protection, they detained the criminals Trusov and Filatova in 3 minutes.

"By the way, how do we explain the fact that the criminals always perform the burglaries in pairs--a man and a woman?"

"Before, in the 50's and 60's, criminals generally carried things out of the apartments. A man's strength was required. Today the criminals understand that it is very difficult to sell an item. Therefore, in committing the crime, they are prepared to take jewelry, gold, silver and money. And who knows better than a woman where the lady of the house might hide her valuables in the apartment?...At the same time, they have to do all this very quickly... We must note also that sometimes the burglary is difficult to detect even for the owners, let alone for us to solve. They enter in a "cultured" manner, they take the valuables. In the same way, without attracting any attention and without leaving any traces, they leave in a "cultured" manner, returning the key under the doormat...Blocking on the centralized observation panel is a reliable means of apartment security protection. An autonomous means of security protection (for two or three apartments) may also be used. This may be done by submitting a request to the militia section and placing a siren alarm at the entrance to the apartment.

Once again I re-read the material. I place the manuscript in the folder. It is time to go to the editorial office. And, closing the door of my apartment, I am suddenly dumbfounded, looking at the doormat. After all, I could have been the one to present a criminal with the "gold key"!...

12322

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CHECHEN-INGUSH MVD UNCOVERS CORRUPTION WITHIN RANKS

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by L. Leontyeva, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA special correspondent: "The Chase"]

[Text] Two operations were conducted on the same day in Shelkovskiy rayon of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR. One operations group of the republic's fish inspection department detained some poachers who were making their living at Terek. Another--the so-called "capture group", hastily created by the Shelkovskiy ROVD [rayon internal affairs section], attempted to detain the first. R. Asukhanov, militiaman of the Gudermesskiy GOVD [city internal affairs section], was killed in the chase.

The two operations resulted in two criminal cases. One of them--the one concerning bribe-takers and poachers--has already been examined and a judgement issued by the court. In regard to the second--the killing of Asukhanov--the investigation has just been completed.

But let us tell in greater detail about this absurd, wild story. It began on 6 June of last year. On that day, the communists of the Shelkovskiy ROVD gathered at a party meeting to discuss measures for increasing the security of the fish reserves in the Terek River. Time passed, and the meeting did not start. For some reason, N. Sladkov, secretary of the party organization, did not show up. Who could have known that the reason he was delayed was directly opposite to that for which the workers of the internal affairs section had gathered!

The night before N. Sladkov, the chief of the rayon state fire safety inspection, who was also the secretary of the party ROVD organization, together with his neighbor, chauffeur G. Krivtsov, threw out a hook tackle on the Terek River. In the morning, they removed from it two sturgeon, one with roe. No sooner had they pulled in the fish and come in to the shore than they were detained by workers of the fish inspection, M. Shakhtamirov, Kh. Elmurzayev, A. Gabazov and militiamen M. Deniyev and R. Asukhonov. A report was filed on the detainment of the poachers. N. Sladkov, who was fairly well frightened, offered the fish inspectors 1,000 rubles to cover up the matter.

They agreed on 4,000. The agreement was that on the afternoon of 6 June, N. Sladkov would give the money to M. Shakhtamirov in the area of the Grebenskiy bridge, which is already on the territory of the Dagestan ASSR.

When the initial emotions had passed and Sladkov calmed down a bit, he realized the full degree of his responsibility, which was heightened also by his position, and hurried to the ROVD. Director of the Shelkovskiy ROVD D. Romanov was horrified. Sladkov looked awful.

"They caught me with a fish!" Sladkov muttered.

"Who, where, when?"

After Sladkov's account, the ROVD director became very angry. These fish inspectors have become so impudent. "Write a protest..."

Sladkov composes a protest. It seems they were walking with Krivtsov along the shore and found two sturgeon. The fish inspector accused them of poaching and wrote up a report.

This extremely naive version was later easily disproved both by the investigative and the judicial organs. Sladkov was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment, and bribe-taker M. Shakhtamirov—to 10 years. The other participants in the crime were also sentenced to various terms. All of them were sentenced with confiscation of property.

All this will come later. In the meantime, the events taking place in the rayon militia section were only beginning to take shape, the events which ended in a tragic finale—the death of the militiaman. We may affirm that the drama became the result of various infractions and deviations, when the line of behavior was dictated by emotion.

Yet the truth simply begged to come out.

After all, the questions themselves came to light. Why would the officer Sladkov, who was also the secretary of the party organization and who, according to his assurances, had no connection with poaching, nevertheless sign a report compiled by the fish inspectors? And at the same time, don't you see, they are "extorting" a bribe from him---for what?

However, the responsible workers of the Shelkovskiy rayon law enforcement organs dutifully overlook all these contradictions, which are evident at first glance.

Romanov, who had decided to catch the fish inspectors red-handed, quickly creates an operations group comprised of 15 armed ROVD workers and himself participates in it. The group goes to the territory of the neighboring Khasavyurtovskiy rayon in Dagestan ASSR to catch the fish inspectors.

Should their neighboring colleagues have been informed of this operation? The law does not require this, but it is done as a rule. Well, what harm would the neighbors do here?

The fish inspectors burned their report in Sladkov's presence after he gave them the money. All this took place in full view of the "capture group." Why did they allow the destruction of the primary convicting document?

When some of the fish inspectors tried to run away, the "capture group", having begun the pursuit, opened fire. As a result, militiaman Asukhanov was fatally wounded.

As the investigation will irrefutably prove, only the "capture group" fired its weapons, thereby disregarding in the grossest manner the order for use of firearms.

Now the drama has entered the final act. Realizing that an investigation cannot be avoided, Romanov nevertheless does not stand in the way of his co-workers. They return home, clean their weapons, and replace the spent cartridges. This is why the investigative report states that the weapons had not been fired, the shells are in place. The possibility of clarifying all the circumstances associated with the shooting has been lost.

And soon the cartridge casings taken at the scene of the occurrence were mysteriously replaced with the cartridges which were supposedly fired from Asukhanov's pistol. This circumstance was also stated in the investigative documents. The substitution was to show the following: the militiaman who was killed used his weapon first, and consequently the application of response measures by the "capture group" was justified. Who made the switch, who stood to profit by it? Investigator P. Kornev, who concluded the investigation of the second criminal case, did not clarify this point, leaving it to others. Why? The question remains unanswered.

The failure to clarify such an important circumstance hardly facilitated a comprehensive and objective investigative conclusion.

In the course of the investigation of the first case, representations were made to the Chechen-Ingush ASSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] several months ago regarding Romanov. Presently they have been rescinded, which was a great relief to the ministry leaders.

"But nevertheless, what was done about Romanov?", I asked Ch-I ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs Yu. Mitsenko.

Yuriy Yuryevich had nothing to say. Only one question concerned the minister of internal affairs in his conversation with the journalist: "So are you going to write against Romanov? After all, the investigation absolved him."

Be that as it may, but here is the thing. When the minister spoke about the conclusions of the investigation, they did not yet exist--the investigation was still ongoing. How could he know what conclusions it would come to?

On what basis were all of Romanov's actions fully justified? Our conversation about this with investigator P. Korneyev did not resolve our puzzlement. Petr Petrovich's conclusions are not convincing.

Asukhanov was killed by a member of the "capture group" who was sitting in a car where Romanov was not present. Therefore, he does not bear responsibility for what happened at the scene of the crime. This is the main conclusion of the investigator. Well, let us believe the investigation. Kh. Nutayev acted

independently in firing the fatal shot. However, the passenger of the other car, which Romanov was driving, also fired madly at the fleeing fish inspectors. And he was not firing in a clear field. Kolkhoz farmers were working nearby. It is quite obvious that in this case Romanov as the person in charge exceeded his authority by being silently present during the gross disruption of the order for application of firearms. The law unambiguously provides a severe penalty for this.

However, only one thing worries the management of the Ch-I ASSR MVD now: will it be an "article against," will it thereby besmirch the honor of their uniform?

They should have thought sooner about the honor of the uniform, protecting it against people who are easily ready to overstep the legal threshold.

AS THIS ISSUE GOES TO PRESS...

As we learned from the USSR MVD, Shelkovskiy ROVD Chief D. Romanov was dismissed from his position by a decision of the collegium of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR MVD. His deputy in the political section, A. Salov, was also dismissed from his post. Inquest Inspector A. Bichuyev received a warning regarding negligent performance of his duties. Subsequently, R. Duldayev, Precinct Inspector L. Abduyev, OBKhSS [Department for Control of Misappropriation of Socialist Property and Speculation] Senior Operations Chief M. Pankov, Ch-I ASSR MVD OUR [Criminal Investigations Section] Senior Operations Chief A. Priskhamov were given strict reprimands. Sh. Zavgayev, Ch-I ASSR MVD Public Order Protection Section chief, received a warning regarding negligent performance of his duties. Regarding the former republic deputy minister of internal affairs, Sh. Mogushkov, it was decided that the measures previously taken are sufficient.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

WEAK RUSSIAN INSTRUCTION IN KARAKALPAKIA CRITICIZED

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Article: "At the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education"]

[Excerpt] The questions of the instruction of the Russian language on the basis of the school reform in the Karakalpak ASSR national schools and pre-school institutions and the level of pupils' knowledge of Russian were discussed.

Despite the work carried out, the board noted that there has been no positive shift in the autonomous republic in teaching pupils the Russian language.

The question of providing methodological literature has not been resolved, and language lab equipment and other technical means of instruction are being used poorly. The Karakalpak ASSR Ministry of Education, the republic institute of teacher qualification improvement, and rayon and city methodological cabinets are not providing adequate help in restructuring teachers' work in the conditions of the school reform.

An analysis of lessons observed, written tests, conversations with pupils, and lessons of preschool education institutions demonstrated that boys and girls have a weak mastery of Russian speech and do not have an adequate knowledge of the curricular material. One hundred forty of 240 pupils in pedagogical educational institutions could not write Russian dictation. Things were just the same in the boarding school with enriched Russian instruction. Reports of 100 percent division into groups in general educational schools during study of [Russian] are not in accordance with the facts. Preparation of Russian language teachers for primary grades and preschool educational institutions is done poorly.

The board drew the attention of the Karakalpak ASSR Ministry of Education to the serious shortcomings and defects in the Russian language instruction and level of pupils' knowledge in national schools and preschool education institutions. Recommendations were given to the Karakalpak ASSR Ministry of Education to eliminate the shortcomings and defects.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

READING UZBEK AUTHORS' WORKS IN RUSSIAN AIDS IN STUDY

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 30 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Murod Mansurov 4th-year student of Tashkent Institute of Automobile Transport and Roads: "Great and Powerful"]

[Excerpts] When I got a grade of "5" on the exam for our specialty on the subject "Moving Staff" I returned home very happy. I kept recalling the teacher's words "You spoke Russian very clearly." Before beginning to prepare for the next exam I thought about the reason I deserved the teacher's praise....

When I graduated secondary school, I wanted to become an automobile specialist. I sent in my documents to the institute in this field, but I did not pass the first examination. At the time, the military commissariat summoned me and sent me to a driver's preparatory course. The studies were in Russian. I had quite a hard time. When I finished the course and received my driving certificate, I worked a while and then went off for service in the Soviet Army.

My service began in Voronezh Oblast. I was the only Uzbek in my platoon. At first speaking Russian seemed quite hard, and I wrote a letter home that Sr Lt Aleksandr Lependin suggested reading books in Russian. My elder sister Mamlakat Rasulkhojayeva sent me Russian-language editions of Aybek's "Sacred Blood" and of Hamid Olimjon's poems. [She thought] reading Uzbek writers' works in Russian would be a great help in understanding this language. This is because if someone reads about events from his own daily life in Russian, he masters the language faster. Then I began to read works of Russian writers.

Most of my Army service was in the city of Abakan of Krasnoyarsk Kray. It is interesting that most of my fellow servicemen were young men from fraternal republics. I spoke in Russian with my soldier comrades--Chuvash Valeriy Surkev, Ukrainian Yuriy Lebedev, Georgian D. Datashvili, and Lithuanian Arvides Bernyunis.

My advice to my contemporaries and friends is that anyone who enthusiastically learns Russian will be given a great help in proceeding on the road of building communism.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

KIRGHIZ EMPLOYMENT OF MOTHERS IN OWN HOMES STUDIED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 Feb 86 p 4

[Interview with Kirghiz SSR Minister of Social Security Anipa Myrzaliyevna Myrzaliyeva by SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA correspondent T. Romanova: "A Mother's Work"; time and place not specified]

[Text] As was noted in the political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress, a prerequisite for solving many problems of the family is creating working and living conditions for women which would allow them to combine successfully motherhood and active participation in labor and social activity. At the decision of the Union government, Kirgizia was selected as the base republic for study of an experiment of involving mothers with many children in socially useful work.

A convenient and effective form of work is employment at home. It has been calculated that approximately 2,500 rubles are required for the organization of one workplace in local industry. A workplace at home does not require such expenditures. Those who, due to family circumstances, are unable to work under other conditions can be involved in working at home. What is being done for them? The newspaper correspondent discusses this with A. Myrzaliyeva, the republic minister of social security.

[Question] Apparently, it is no accident that Kirgiziya was selected to study the employing of mothers with many children?

[Answer] A coordinating soviet has been created in the republic to coordinate the work of studying and disseminating the experience of providing employment for mothers of many children. This soviet includes representatives of the organs of social security, the state committee for labor, the ministry of local industry, the trade union and enterprises.

We have 702,678 families living in the republic. Almost 550,000 of them have children. At this time 32,400 mothers are not working.

Substantial material assistance is provided by the state to families with children. But, as we know, man does not live by bread alone. Therefore, many

mothers with several children wish to work, since work which they are capable of doing is not only a substantial source for improving material well-being, but it also draws them into social life. We must not overlook the tremendous moral importance of work. After all, it is no secret that consciousness of one's usefulness and participation in solving specific production or social tasks has a favorable influence on a person's whole tenor of life.

Therefore, for the purpose of involving in social production that population which is engaged in homemaking and individual auxiliary farming, recently we in the republic have taken a number of steps to develop and improve the effectiveness of forms of work carried out in the home.

In 1982 a comprehensive plan for the development of forms of employment at home was approved at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgiziya, and the republic government adopted a special decree on this question. Within the system of the Ministry of Local Industry, six specialized enterprises were created, which used primarily in-home labor.

[Question] Can you give examples of good work for in-home workers?

[Answer] In Kirgiziya, 6,024 people are employed in in-home forms of work, who are producing more than 250 kinds of products valued at 20 million rubles per year. In 1979 the republic production association for in-home work, "Emgek", was created within the system of the Ministry of Local Industry. It has sewing, clothes cutting and souvenir shops, and manufactures consumer goods. Affiliates of the association are located in two oblasts and eight rayons in the republic. Workers of the association sew at home bedding, blankets, jackets, curtains, napkins, sets of clothing for children and many other things.

Raw materials or semi-finished products are delivered to the workers and finished products are retrieved from them. In-home workers are provided with sewing machines and other small means of mechanization.

Working at home, the mother with many children herself determines her work schedule. For example, A. Bulatova, who is bringing up five children, has been working for three years in the "Emgek" association. The association allotted her a sewing machine and once a week delivers cut semi-finished products for sewing of blanket covers, pillow cases, and workers' mittens. She earns 160-180 rubles per month. Moreover, her children help her at home with her work. They have learned to iron and pack the goods, cut out labels, etc., and the young girls are trying to sew. This plays an important role in teaching adolescents about work.

[Question] I suppose that work seniority is retained?

[Answer] Of course, this work is counted in work seniority and upon reaching 50 years of age she, as a mother of five children, will have the right to a pension after 15 years' work. It will be paid in full if wages and pension do not exceed 300 rubles.

[Question] Anipa Myrzaliyevna, remind our readers about the benefits available for women with children.

[Answer] Very recently there has been an increase in the allowances for single mothers and families with invalid children. Allowances for children have been introduced for low income families, as well as allowances for the birth of the first, second and third child and allowances for taking care of children up to one year of age.

The republic has an allowance for the birth of the first, second and third child, which was introduced in November 1983, and is paid in the amount of 50 rubles for the birth of the first child and 100 rubles each for the birth of the second and third child. The allowance is paid in this amount to mothers who are working or going to school with a break from production, at the place of their work or study. In those cases when the child's mother is not working or going to school, a one-time state allowance in the amount of 30 rubles for the birth of the first, second and third child is paid to the father, who is working or going to school with a break from production, at his place of work or study, regardless of his wage.

A non-working wife of a first term military serviceman is paid a one-time allowance in the amount of 30 rubles for the birth of the first, second and third child at the social security offices at her place of residence. Mothers who adopt a child are given a one-time allowance if the child was adopted directly from the maternity hospital.

The law has many points. There is probably no reason to speak about each of them. I will recall only that in January 1986 the amount of allowance for children of first term military servicemen was increased.

[Question] Let us return to the topic of our discussion. Is work for mothers working at home so well organized everywhere?

[Answer] Unfortunately, no. I must say that the republic is not fully utilizing the opportunities of this form of work for women who are homemakers. For example, it is poorly developed in light industry enterprises, where, by-and-large, only female labor is used in production. The same situation has developed in the system of the Ministry of Consumer Services, and at enterprises of all-union subordinate ministries.

The Soviet government has opened wide the path for women to productive labor in all branches of the economy. But the mother fulfills a great and crucial task. She is called upon to bring up children, our future generation. And there is no doubt that, finding support and concern on the part of the party and government, our women, walking shoulder to shoulder with the men, will handle the great tasks outlined by the party of accelerating the country's socio-economic development.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

TASHKENT OBLAST'S EDUCATION SYSTEM TAKEN TO TASK

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 Jan 86 p 3

[Introduction to full-age article on Tashkent Oblast education titled "The School Reform and Labor Training"]

[Text] We begin our story about how the general education and vocational school reform is being implemented in Tashkent Oblast with problems which exist. Indeed, there are very many questions in this work. It cannot be otherwise in the great new multifaceted work such as the school reform being implemented in our country. It forces us to look in a new way at things which have become habitual and acceptable over many years.

The strengthening of the educational-material base of schools and preschool educational institutions today is more timely than ever. First of all, it means speeding up the construction of educational facilities. A lot was accomplished last year. Twenty-six kindergartens with 5,010 places were built in the oblast through financing of local organs, ministries, institutions, and kolkhozes. But this is far too little. For less than 49 percent of the [eligible] children in the oblast attend nurseries and kindergartens. In addition, 16 schools and 7 added classrooms were built in 1985 through financing from all sources. This is not sufficient, either. This is because many schools in Tashkent Oblast are located in buildings constructed before the war. They lack facilities and rooms necessary for placing educational workshops. In the near future 6-year-old children will come to all schools. According to simple calculations, space will be needed for 104,000 pupils because places will be required for classes, sleeping, and games for the 6-year-old pupils. One is astounded that those organs which above all should have conducted work in accordance with those indicators for some reason planned to build schools with places for only 87,000 pupils in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Can the oblast department of people's education alone (no matter how energetic, diligent, and capable it is) fulfill these tasks? We are certain that it cannot. Here the financial and material help of the oblast, rayon, and city executive committees is needed, as well as that of all base enterprises in accordance with the demands of the requirements of the reform.

We have noted the cadre problem for many years. But we have still not removed this problem from the agenda. Now we are about to talk about the "delivery" of young specialists to oblast institutions of people's education. It must be stated that on the whole, plan indicators in this area are being fulfilled. But it is interesting that there are cases of sending not those specialists required by the oblast, but other ones. For last academic year the oblast department of people's education had sent a request for 93 chemistry teachers, but only 12 persons arrived. Only 20 instead of 90 physics teachers were sent. Almost no history teachers for schools with instruction in Russian were sent to the oblast department of people's education. There are very few teachers for primary grades of schools with instruction in Russian and Kazakh. Yet requests for labor teachers and teachers for extended day groups are being overfulfilled. Or, [for example], there were 101 teachers sent to the oblast department of people's education in place of the 38 drawing and mechanical drawing teachers needed. The dispatch of primary school teachers for primary classes with instruction in Uzbek is also organized "very well." Although the Tashkent Oblast Department of People's Education needed 68 teachers, 182 young specialists were sent. Here the question arises: what need is there for hundreds of drawing-mechanical drawing and labor teachers at a time when there are not enough teachers in the oblast for chemistry, physics, and primary classes in Russian and Kazakh? Well, what are the requests written for?

The lack of attention by the administration of pedagogical educational institutions to assignments cannot in any way be justified. In many instances the graduates are sent to work in other offices or for no reason at all are given the right to be placed in any job. Weak supervision is exercised over graduates' arrival at place of assignment.

The quality of preparation of young specialists is also one of today's timely questions. Nor is it realized for the first time in connection with the requirements of the school reform. But still the pedagogical institutes are only preparing future teachers to teach this or that subject. But the work of the school teacher is multifaceted. It includes being a classroom teacher, taking charge of circles and elective work, working with parents and hard-to-raise adolescents, and organizing the Pioneer aktiv and organs of pupil self-government. Higher educational institutions' faculties of social vocations must teach their graduates these things and many others. Unfortunately, they mostly operate merely as a formality.

The time has also arrived to think about complex equipping of subject cabinets so that teachers will not have to "invent" their own visual instruments or draw their own schemes, tables, and diagrams.

There are also plenty of problems for those people who in accordance with their work assignments are occupied organizing pupils' productive labor. Urban children work in industrial enterprises (they are working right now). Rural school pupils are occupied in pupil production brigades in kolkhoz fields and on livestock farms. The childrens' hands are especially useful in places with an insufficient work force. At such factories and works, and on such kolkhozes and sovkhozes, worker places have been organized in operative

fashion; teachers have been attached to them, and material and equipment have been allocated. In the ideal situation it is beneficial to both sides.

But it can also happen otherwise. Chinazskiy Rayon is densely populated. Its farms do not "suffer" from insufficient work force, but an excess one. Here work is barely found for adults who are fit to work. To tell the truth, the rayon farms do not need the hundreds of volunteer teachers' aides.

Another example: Let us consider densely populated Tashkentskiy Rayon. Here even in order to allot the smallest space for pupil production brigades it is necessary to cut the kolkhoz farmers' private plots. It is almost impossible to find a farm administrator who will dare to do that. Yet it is necessary to organize children's socially useful labor. This is the demand of the reform and of life. This task cannot be left to resolve itself. Strong recommendations are needed for organization of school pupils' productive labor.

We have just noted a small proportion of the problems and tasks which workers of Tashkent Oblast people's education encounter every day. This was done also so that the things recounted on the rest of the page will not leave the impression of a "march of progress" on readers. This is because behind every fact and figure there lies the daily work of people who are resolutely and firmly implementing the General Guidelines of the Reform of the General Education and Vocational School.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN UzSSR EDUCATION NOTED

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 15 Jan 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education"]

[Text] At the regular meeting there was a discussion of the first results of the 1985 financial activity of educational institutions; the tasks of fulfilling the plan of development of people's education and the 1986 budget were also indicated. It was noted by the board that the 1985 plan targets were on the whole fulfilled. Nevertheless, an end has still not been put to formalism, mismanagement, and unscrupulous behavior in the work of educational organs and institutions. As a result, the quota of the republic's general education day schools was underfulfilled by 10,030 persons, that for evening [shift] schools by 11,090 persons, for extended day schools and groups by 84,060 persons, for preschool educational institutions by 14,430 persons, for boarding sections of schools by 1,180 persons, and at boarding schools by 690 persons.

Kashka-Darya, Surkhan-Darya, Syr-Darya, and Navoi Oblast departments of people's education met the above-mentioned indicators very unsatisfactorily.

Because sufficient supervision was not established, over 110,000 teachers in Namangan, Fergana, Bukhara, Navoi, Khorezm, Syr-Darya, and other oblasts were deprived of privileges.

Serious shortcomings were committed in assimilation of capital funds allocated for construction of people's education facilities and in handing them over on time for use. This applies in particular to Kashka-Darya, Namangan, Surkhan-Darya, Tashkent, and Dzhizak Oblasts, to Tashkent city, and to the Karakalpak ASSR. Every year the capital construction plan for objects belonging to the republic fails to be met.

Effective measures are not being taken to improve the activity of the republic Ministry of Education economic organs. Instances of gross law violation were repeated in their work in 1985.

Certain work was carried out in 1985 to implement the state budget. According to preliminary information, the expected performance results are 100.5 percent.

Nevertheless, the work of internal financial supervision was begun last year. There are serious shortcomings and errors in the financial-economic activity of certain oblasts' departments of people's education. Cases of illegal expenditures of state funds are continuing in the Samarkand, Kashka-Darya, Khorezm, and Andizhan Oblast departments of people's education and the Karakalpak ASSR Ministry of Education.

The board adopted a resolution in order to put an end to the noted shortcomings. In this resolution the fulfillment of the plan for development of people's education and capital construction by the Kashka-Darya, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya, and Syr-Darya Oblast departments of education and their implementation of the education budget were found to be unsatisfactory. A series of measures were recommended in order to stabilize the work of all oblast departments of people's education, the Karakalpak ASSR Ministry of Education, and the Main Office of People's Education of the Tashkent city executive committee.

The board discussed the question of "The Work of Tashkent City School No 210 and the Administration and Party Social Organizations of the Tashkent Tractor Factory Production Association in Forming a Marxist-Leninist, Materialist World View Among Pupils." This experience has been approved by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

In the resolution adopted on this question it was noted that the resolution of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee will without doubt be fulfilled by the leadership. Measures to popularize the most progressive experience were produced and recommended.

The question of training young specialists and the state of improvement of their assignment and use in order to satisfy schools' and other educational institutions' need for pedagogical cadre was discussed.

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CSO: 1836/418

SOCIAL ISSUES

YOUNG UZBEK CHILDREN'S RUSSIAN CLASSES HIGHLIGHTED

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 11 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by special correspondent V. Saykina: "A Single Goal"]

[Excerpt] I would like to mention another participant in the experiment in particular. Excellent workers of UzSSR People's Education and Deputy of the City Soviet of People's Deputies Zinaida Aleksandrovna Kuznetsova works in School No 2 of Chartak city. She has been working for a long time and has great experience in working with primary grade pupils. It is necessary to mention another wonderful quality of hers in particular: she knows the Uzbek language very well. I do not mention this without a reason. Among the 30 children in the group of 6-year-olds in which she worked, 10 could not speak Russian at all. Thus she was charged with two responsibilities--along with teaching the educational materials, in a short time she had to teach Russian oral speech. So both for the teacher and the children the load was much greater. When explaining the lesson, she had to use two languages, explain assignments in two languages, and at the same time supervise mastery of the subject.

Kuznetsova's experiment with first grade classes must make many of her colleagues think seriously about a problem which came about a year ago. It is a problem connected to the Russian language. In particular, the attention of colleagues working in preschool education institutions must be directed to this. Six year-olds become members of pupils' kollektivs with full rights after a short time and join the large school family. It is not by chance that great attention is focused on instruction of the second mother tongue in our time. A knowledge of it takes many problems already being encountered of the agenda. In this regard I want to report on the work experience of the Ghuncha Children Kombinat of Chartak city Department of Education. Farida Jorayeva has been leading this kombinat for many years. Recently an oblast seminar on the topic "Teaching Russian Oral Speech in National Kindergartens" was held on the base of this kombinat. The city department of people's education regularly holds such seminars and introduces teachers to new things in literature. The Ghuncha Children's Kombinat is very interesting especially with regard to its traditions of teaching Russian oral speech to children. The fact that the oblast seminars are conducted on a high level is also clear proof of this.

At the children's kombinat, they consider that the kindergarten puppet theatre has become a close helper in inculcating Russian oral speech skills. Here the teachers themselves are the artists of the puppet theatre. They give entire performances with real-life scenes before the tots in the audience. Many visual materials have been collected in the kindergarten. Toys and special collections of objects are divided according to such topics as house furniture, fruits, clothing, and the city. Children memorize the names of objects through games at the lessons, and learn to form simple oral language constructions.

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CSO: 1836/418

SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEK KOMSOMOL EFFORTS AGAINST ALCOHOL INSUFFICIENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 3 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 400-word article titled "At the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee. Komsomol Concern for Young People's Free Time." The article concerns a resolution by the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat resolution on this question and indicated measures to implement it. "The major directions of work indicated were improvement of the use of cultural and sports institutions, and strengthening of Komsomol committees' links with the organs of law." Although thanks to work undertaken the law violations by juveniles are declining, "unfortunately the work of many operative Komsomol detachments consists merely of night street patrols. There is no system in the work of the 'Komsomol Projector' staff in supervising compliance with rules on trade in alcoholic beverages. There still has been no rayon society of 'fighters for sobriety' formed. There are 'Sobriety Clubs' only in 23 Komsomol organizations." Protocols show that 85 percent of the cases of young people being detained while drunk occur in the evening or on weekends. Only 11 percent of the young men and women in the rayon are involved in amateur artistic circles, and there is not a single circle in 14 clubs. The mass nature of physical upbringing is weak and competitions of youth are held infrequently. "Speeches by agitational brigades against alcohol, atheistic evenings, discussions and question-answer sessions, and film-lecture bureaus are not being used in the activity of Komsomol organizations." "The Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat noted that such a situation cannot be permitted in the practice of work by the rayon Komsomol committee, and it charged the Syr-Darinskiy Rayon Komsomol committee this year with putting an end to shortcomings in the work of the struggle against drunkenness, and producing specific measures for organizing young people's free time in interesting fashion."

UZBEK KOMSOMOL ON AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 10 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word article titled "At the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee: Lessons After Lessons." The article concerns a joint resolution of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee Buro and the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education aimed at improving the activity of organizers of outside-of-class work, of class leaders, and their cooperative work with secretaries of Komsomol organizations and Pioneer leaders of general education schools of the republic in light of the demands of the documents on school

reform and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on improving party guidance of the Komsomol. Although the resolution named a number of schools, Komsomol organizations, and departments of people's education where this work is being carried out successfully, "on the whole around the republic it lags far behind" the requirements of the school reform and the CPSU resolution. Organs of people's education, Komsomol committees, and school administrations are not paying sufficient attention to outside-of-class work. In some schools, teachers without sufficient experience for this work are being recommended for it, and there is a rapid turnover of teachers. The upbringing work still is of a formal character, and many schools lack methodological tools and furnishings. Sometimes guidance of Komsomol and Pioneer activities turns into petty tutelage and as a result school kollektivs' initiative and independence is undermined. Only 34 percent of the Pioneer leaders in the republic have a higher education and the turnover rate is 25.5 percent. The resolution calls for determining the reasons for the high turnover in 1985-86 and undertaking measures to prevent it.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS' UZBEK LANGUAGE TRAINING 'WEAK'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 25 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by Kh. Rustamov, docent of Fergana State Pedagogical Institute imeni Ulughbek, titled "Problems Awaiting a Solution." Rustamov writes of the insufficient training which he feels those graduating pedagogical institutes' correspondence divisions have. He writes, "It is no secret that a portion of those graduating the Uzbek philology faculties are quite weak in theory, orthography, and style, and in particular oral and written speech skills." Although the curriculum for correspondence divisions has been enriched over the last 20-25 years with several new subjects and the number of hours has been increased, the examination and test process is still the same. No one seems very concerned about quality. Rustamov criticizes the shortage of books in their specialty for the correspondence students and illustrates that the number of hours devoted to Uzbek language is insufficient. As things stand now, correspondence students have to cover the material on Uzbek orthography and punctuation and on stylistics in 20 hours; by contrast, 50 hours are allocated for this in the day students' studies.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE ACHIEVEMENTS OF UzSSR Titled 'Mirage'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 8 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,400-word unsigned editorial titled "On the Road of Exactingness." The editorial discusses problems of education in the UzSSR in light of the Uzbek Communist Party Congress, which has just completed its work. With regard to Russian language instruction, the editorial says, "The lagging behind in the study of the Russian language can also be explained by the serious mistakes of the party leadership in the field of cadre policy. The 'great' achievements which were being claimed for many years in this work turn out to be a mirage. Now the task has been set before organs of people's education to achieve pupils' fluency in Russian speech by the 9th grade."

'FAMILY LIFE' COURSE LACKS UZBEK NATIONAL DIMENSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 14 February 1986 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Y. Boboyev, teacher at School No 1, Syr-Darya Oblast Khavasskiy Rayon, titled "On Family Relations." The article concerns problems of teaching the course "Ethics and Psychology of Family Life" in the 9th grade. Boboyev relates that he was asked to teach this course even though he knew nothing about it; he also recounts the difficulties in finding suitable course materials. He asks why, if the course has already been taught experimentally for several years, there is no textbook translated into Uzbek. Moreover, the available materials lack the concepts of "Uzbek household and family," "customs of Uzbek women," "national pride," "shame," and "moral purity."

LACK OF UZBEK-LANGUAGE MANUALS FOR FAMILY LIFE COURSE NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 19 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article titled "Having Read the Article 'On Family Relations.'" This article is a follow-up to the article "On Family Relations" by Y. Boboyev, which was printed in YOSH LENINCHI on February 14. One of the major points of Boboyev's article was that no manuals or textbooks are available for instructors who teach the course "Ethics and Psychology of Family Life" in the 9th grade. Letters from three more teachers published in the 19 March issue support this complaint. A note from the editors notes the importance of such materials for the success of the new course. It tells that in 1985 Oqituvchi Publishers issued an Uzbek-language edition of Grebennikov's book, which was recommended by the USSR Ministry of Education as an experimental manual for teachers. However, only 5,000 copies were printed. This will be far from sufficient for the teachers working in almost 10,000 schools and nearly 400 vocational-technical schools of the republic.

UZBEK FORTUNE TELLER-HEALER RECEIVES 3-YEAR SENTENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 15 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Farrukh Rahimov titled "From the Courtroom: An Inside-Out Dream, or How the Swindling Fortune Teller-Healer Was Caught." The article, which appears under the regular rubric "Atheist Club," tells of the fortune teller-healer Sharofat Ghoipova, who dreamed in 1981 that an old man came to her addressing her as Sharifabibi and told her that she had extraordinary powers to help and heal which people needed her to use. Although Sharofat's husband told her not to pay attention to the dream, the woman decided that she was no worse than other fortune tellers she had heard about. So Sharofat, with the new name Sharifabibi, began using her "powers" for profit and her fame spread. Every time people came to her they paid 3 rubles. Sharifabibi cheated one woman of 1,200 rubles in order to "cure" the woman's husband's drinking problem. She demanded 3,000 rubles from a woman who wanted advice on bearing children; the woman contacted a newspaper instead. The newspaper sent a reporter who tricked Sharifabibi; for example, he asked about bad arguments he had with his wife. (In fact, the reporter's wife had already died.) Apparently the reporter notified the authorities.

An open trial in Tashkent's Khamzinskiy Rayon on 10 November found Ghoipova guilty of violating UzSSR Criminal Code Section 129 Articles 1, 2, and 3, and Section 15-129 Article 3. Her property was confiscated and she was given a 3-year sentence. The author of the article concludes his piece by asking why the mahalla aktiv had not done anything about Ghoipova's activities sooner. "After all, there were young people as well going to the fortune teller-healer. Where were those working in the Komsomol committee looking? We are most interested in these aspects of the question."

RELIGION, WESTERN MUSIC TARGETED AS ALIEN, UNDESIRABLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 22 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by N. Orifjonov, YOSH LENINCHI correspondent, Fergana Oblast, titled "On the Excuse of a Discotheque...Or About the Activity of the Fergana Oblast Komsomol Organizations in the Field of Counter-propaganda." The article concerns ideologically unacceptable activities which have been observed among youth in Fergana Oblast. They fall into two categories. One concerns Western music; the other, religious activities. The article begins with a discussion of the discotheque "Aut," which featured primarily Western music. When the Komsomol committee found out about this, it launched a certification of discotheque kollektivs. It showed that most discotheques had a poor level of performance and that there were cases of "worshipping undesirable Western music." The relevant organizations were notified of this, "but it cannot be said that the leadership of restaurants and cafes who were warned drew the appropriate conclusions." A related problem is that neither the scripts for evening performances in restaurants and cafes nor the repertoire of vocal music ensembles is checked and approved by anyone. Orifjonov points out that the ideological opponents of the USSR attempt to use music to introduce moral degradation. In light of this, the oblast Komsomol organizations are paying special attention to reinforcing counterpropaganda.

"In speaking about the organization of young people's free time, it is natural that the clergy are also attempting to exploit every one of our defects and shortcomings, just as our ideological adversaries are. They try to use the excuse of national traditions to lead youth astray and keep young men and women from socially useful work. It is no secret that some youths, including Komsomol members, still recite religious wedding vows. How can it be explained that the rayon Komsomol committee did not know when during Hayit a school teacher in Yozyovon took several pupils on a pilgrimage to the 'holy site' Kolarchi?

"Or take another example which at first glance seems 'harmless.' Recently the oblast Komsomol committee jointly with the State Automobile Inspection carried out a spot check. During the check all sorts of charms and beads symbolic of religious belief were found in the passenger compartments of private automobiles. Among the drivers were teachers of Altiarykskiy Rayon School No 19 Komsomol member M. Ibrohimov, chairman of Fergana Polytechnic Institute laboratory K. Toshmatov, chief engineer of the oblast capital ZHEU M. Hamidov, worker of Fergana Silk Weaving Factory N. Hamroyev, and others. We do not mean to say that these comrades mentioned are religious believers, but it is regrettable that they have become toys in the hand of the clergy through their unconscious actions. After all, aren't charms and beads signs of a worldview entirely alien to us?"

CSO: 1830/488

REGIONAL ISSUES

WHOLESALE TRADE GIVEN PARTIAL BLAME FOR SCARCITY OF GOODS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 5 January 1986 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by L. Hovivyan titled "Guidance by Demand for Goods." Citing several examples, the author draws the readers' attention to the fact that many wholesale trade depots are responsible for the manufacture of large quantities of goods for which there is little demand. These goods remain permanently on the shelves, while those items which are in demand are manufactured in small quantities and sell out very rapidly. The author states that the work performance of wholesale trade should be assessed on the basis of retail trade performance. It is often claimed that the scarcity of items in strong demand is due to unsatisfactory supply of raw and other materials for their manufacture. Even if there is truth to this, however, many enterprises fail to utilize their raw materials and supplies economically. The author states that consumer goods channeled to trade organizations are of poor quality. Last year thousands of rubles worth of goods were returned to suppliers and production associations due to poor quality.

IMPORTANCE OF LAND IMPROVEMENT, CONSERVATION IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVVDAKAN TNTESUTYUN in Armenian No 11, 1986 carries on pages 63-70 a 3,000-word article under the heading "News Brief" by A.K. Ayrumyan titled "Long-Range Plan for Land Improvement." Intensification of land utilization is of great importance in the Armenian SSR where, in conditions of difficult and highly limited-scope land conservation, additional measures are required to ensure highly productive use of land and water resources. This must be accomplished first and foremost by means of further development of land improvement. There is no land in Armenia which does not require improvement or reclamation to one degree or another. Irrigation is an important land improvement activity, both in volume of work and capital investment, both currently and in the future. Land conservation is more important in Armenia than in other republics. Per-capita agricultural land with economic utility averages 0.46 hectares, including 0.16 hectares of arable land, while the corresponding averages for the country as a whole are 2.27 and 0.9 hectares. Irrigated land totaled 310,000 hectares as of the beginning of 1985, as compared with 60,000 hectares in 1920. Summer pasturage exceeded 360,000 hectares. Irrigated land accounts for approximately 80 to 82 percent of

plant production. In recent years a great deal of work has been done in Armenia to attain high-productivity utilization of irrigation water. Boosting of productivity of natural fodder-crop acreage should be accomplished without delay. Combating erosion is a particularly important land conservation measure in Armenia.

RECYCLING OF USABLE HOUSEHOLD TRASH IN ARMENIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 7 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by A. Mkhitaryan and A. Markosyan titled "Additional Raw Materials Which Are Called 'Waste.'" Utilization of secondary resources constitutes a large reserve potential for boosting productivity of societal production and is an important factor in environmental protection. This issue is of special urgency in the Armenian SSR.

The author discusses the incomplete utilization of household trash. One thousand tons of discarded household trash contains on the average 84 tons of iron and steel, 6.4 tons of aluminum, 3.2 tons of other metals, 97 tons of glass, 450 tons of paper, and a sufficient quantity of organic materials to generate through combustion the amount of energy generated by burning 113 tons of oil. Armenia generates 200-300 kilograms of household trash per capita. In other words, each year 250-300,000 tons of trash is generated in Yerevan, 50-60,000 tons in Leninakan, and 35-45,000 tons in Kirovakan. The author notes that the amount of per capita discarded trash is increasing together with a rise in living standards. It is projected that the figure will reach 500 kilograms by 1990. In order to neutralize and utilize discarded household trash in Yerevan, it is essential in the near future to establish three additional waste-processing enterprises (each with an annual handling capacity of 100,000 tons). Similar facilities are needed in Leninakan and Kirovakan. Not all production and consumption waste is presently being collected. Collection of household trash from the public requires the establishment of comprehensive collection facilities.

NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 15 January 1986 carries on page 4 a 100-word brief titled "Telephone Network Expands." The opening of a new 500-number dial exchange has enabled the residents of the villages of Verishen and Brun to call from their homes not only the rayon administrative center and other villages but also other rayons in the republic. Similar improvements were made in the last 5-year plan in other villages, and in the near future a number of other villages will also convert over to dial phones. Recent improvements involving adoption of the 2000 number will expand the telephone coding system, which will provide direct-dial connection to many cities throughout the country, bypassing the long-distance operator.

IRRIGATED LAND AT PREMIUM IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 24 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by Ts. Khachatryan titled "Water Is the Hope of the Farmer." Although Armenia is small in size, it varies considerably from one area to another. Common to all areas, however, is a lack of irrigation water. Only 21.3 percent of the republic's total agricultural land has been improved by irrigation or other measures; this land generates 82 percent of the republic's total agricultural crop production.

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CSO: 1830/485

REGIONAL ISSUES

KaSSR AGROINDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ANSWERS QUESTIONS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Interview by K. Kim, under rubric "Topical Interview": "Time for Large Changes: Interview with First Deputy Chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of KaSSR Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee], E. Kh. Gukasov"]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the first steps that have been taken by KaSSR Gosagroprom?

[Answer] Recently the first expanded session of the board of KaSSR State Agroindustrial Committee was held. That session summed up the results of a very large amount of work done by the new administrative agency at the first stage. That was an organizational period, and it was on the basis of six ministries and departments that the apparatus of KaSSR Gosagroprom was created. But the number of workers in the structural subdivisions was reduced by 35 percent, and the wage fund by 15 percent. For the most part, the formation of oblast agroindustrial committees has ended. Currently the working questions are being resolved in the outlying areas.

[Question] Didn't the reorganization period have, to a certain degree, a negative effect upon agricultural production itself?

[Answer] To no degree at all. The results of the work performed by the sovkhozes and kolkhozes and the other enterprises in the agroindustrial complex in January are already known. Almost everywhere the results are better than they were a year ago. There has been outstripping production of meat and milk, the broad preparation for springtime field operations, and the processing industry is operating more rhythmically.

[Question] The creation of Gosagroprom cannot be viewed as simply an organizational restructuring. Obviously, it is necessary to have a psychological reorganization, the reorganization of economic thought and work style. Are new approaches to the job at hand necessary?

[Answer] Of course, and the party is making that demand today not only of the administrative cadres, but also of every worker. Otherwise it would be impossible to conceive of the successful resolution of those tremendous tasks

for the acceleration of our economy which have been assigned for the new five-year plan and for the long-term period until the year 2000.

I would especially like to emphasize that the agroindustrial complex has become a single national-economic system. It is administered, planned, and financed as a whole. Therefore there has been a considerable expansion of the rights of the oblast agroindustrial committees and RAPO [rayon agroindustrial associations], they have been granted a large amount of independence, and we no longer see their petty guardianship, which the local agricultural agencies and the managers of sovkhoses and kolkhoses always strove to achieve.

[Question] Judging from the reports given by our correspondents from the recent rayon and oblast party conferences to hear reports and hold elections, in the system of the agroindustrial complex an acute problem that must be resolved among the first-priority problems by Gosagroprom and the oblast committees is administrative cadres and specialists. Would you agree?

[Answer] Yes. We need a large amount of work for the correct selection, assignment, and indoctrination of cadres. We have a high replacement rate among the farm managers and specialists. Last year, for example, in Aktyubinsk, North Kazakhstan, Tselinograd, and certain other oblasts more than 20 sovkhos directors were replaced. During a one-year period more than 60 RAPO chairmen were replaced in our republic. This attests to the fact that in the oblasts the people are still taking an insufficiently demanding approach to the promotion of cadres, and a reserve of persons to be promoted to the positions of directors and chief specialists is not being created everywhere. During the period of the formation of the agencies of administration in the agroindustry it was necessary to reject certain persons who had been recommended for promotion to administrative work.

[Question] Erik Khristoforovich, one might say that the organizational phase is now over. Where will Gosagroprom begin its everyday work?

[Answer] We must currently harvest no less than 29 million tons of grain, in order to sell to the state approximately 16.5 million tons. It will be necessary for the animal husbandrymen to work well -- Kazakhstan must give the country 1,527,000 tons of livestock and poultry in live weight and 2,603,000 tons of milk. On the whole it will be necessary to increase the gross output of agriculture, as compared the average annual output during the past five-year plan, by 7.8 percent. I would like to emphasize that the entire increase in production must be achieved by means of intensification.

[Question] Incidentally, Erik Khristoforovich, as soon as the preCongress documents were published, KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA received a letter from a reader who apparently had been following very attentively the development of agriculture in the republic. He questioned the control figure dealing with grain production. According to his computations, that kind of production cannot be achieved by 1990.

[Answer] It would be unjust to accuse that comrade of being a pessimist. It is simply that he apparently was making a judgment on the basis of the indicators of the harvest yield of grain crops in the republic during several

previous years and a single factor -- the natural-climatic one. An increase in productivity of the fields can be achieved by improving the agrotechnology of crop cultivation. That task has been assigned to vegetable husbandrymen.

But what do we learn from last year's experience, when, for the first time in Kazakhstan, intensive technological schemes for the growing of grain crops were used? A hectare of an intensive field yielded three to four quintals of additional harvest. This year, intensive technological schemes will be used on 5.5 million hectares. According to computations, this will yield 3.3 million additional tons of grain.

[Question] Last year there was a rather good addition to the harvest thanks to the new technological schemes. But am I correct in thinking that that did not pertain everywhere?

[Answer] That's right. And the reason is not so much the shortage of experience on the part of the vegetable husbandrymen, as it is the poor work that is done with fallow land on certain farms. Last year fallow land occupied a tremendous area -- 5 million hectares. That is the scientifically substantiated norm for five-field crop rotation. However, from the fallow field we underproduced approximately 1.5 million tons of wheat.

In order to get a good return from the fallow fields, it is necessary to work well with them. But in our republic, for the time being, we plant anti-erosion crops on only 40 percent of the fallow-land area, and we apply fertilizers to one-fourth. The harvest has never come easily for the vegetable husbandryman. It is not enough just to sow and to gather in the harvest. It is also necessary to cultivate the land. That means that the agronomic service must introduce order on the fields, and must establish the strictest monitoring to assure the observance of technological discipline.

[Question] At the present-day scientific-technical level of vegetable husbandry, can one say that the harvest is being simulated by model?

[Answer] On the advanced farms that is what people do. The harvest parameters are put on the technological charts irrespective of what kind of a weather year is expected.

But on irrigated land in general it is necessary to program large harvests. In 1984, according to the assigned program, agricultural crops were grown on 471,000 hectares; and last year, on 514,000. Currently the task being posed is to program completely the harvests of corn and rice. And that work is being conducted jointly with the scientists.

[Question] Erik Khristoforovich, you yourself brought up the next question when you mentioned irrigated land. What tasks will Gosagroprom have to resolve in irrigated agriculture?

[Answer] You have probably noticed the figure in the republic's pledges for the current year -- 100,000 hectares. That area of new irrigated land will have to be activated during the current year. Up to now, no more than 70,000 hectares have been assimilated in a year. During the five-year plan, in

conformity with the draft of the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, it is planned in Kazakhstan to turn over 400,000 hectares of new irrigated plowland. We pose the task of putting into circulation a half million hectares. However, the chief trend in the further development of irrigated agriculture is increasing the effectiveness of the use of the land-reclamation fund. I might remark, for the sake of information, that one hectare of irrigated land cost the government 5000 rubles -- that is its construction cost. But how are we using this expensive land? Every year 70,000-80,000 hectares are now sown or irrigated. We still are receiving a low return from the plowland with sprinkler irrigation.

Many farms in Kazakhstan have been unable for decades to reach the rated harvest yield. Increasing the return on each irrigated hectare is a tremendous reserve for increasing the production of grain, vegetables, potatoes, and industrial and fodder crops. We must activate that reserve to the maximum extent.

[Question] Speaking at the conference in Tselinograd on problems of our country's agroindustrial complex, M. S. Gorbachev mentioned as a high-priority task in agriculture the share increase in meat production. This problem is also a vitally important one for our republic. Kazakhstan failed to cope with the five-year assignment for sale of meat. What real capabilities do the farms have at their disposal for resolving the meat problem?

[Answer] The republic has at its disposal a large number of head of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, and poultry. With regard to the number of farm animals in the social herd and also for meat production, we occupy third place in the Union. Kazakhstan's share is approximately 10 percent of meat procurements in the country. But even without the further quantitative growth of the herd, our republic can produce and procure considerably more meat. This requires the reinforcement of the fodder base and the increasing of the animals' productivity. As you can see, it is necessary here also to put the emphasis on the intensification factors.

Today the achieved level of fodder production fails to meet the needs of animal husbandry. The republic produces large quantities of fodders, but they are of unsatisfactory quality and are extremely poorly balanced with regard to digestible protein. Annually the shortage of fodder protein comes to 500,000-600,000 tons. In order to resolve the protein problem, the Main Administration for the Production, Processing, and Use of Fodders, jointly with scientific organizations, will have to submit comprehensive target programs -- the Fodders Program and the Protein Protein -- soon.

Much will have to be done to improve the natural fodder land areas, especially in arid zones, the share of which is from 50 to 70 percent in the fodders balance sheet. During the five-year plan it is planned to improve more than 5 million hectares of natural fodder land. More than 4 million hectares of that land must be fenced in. On 36 million hectares it will be necessary to carry out irrigation operations.

If one speaks of reserves in animal husbandry itself, it is necessary first of all to increase the production of beef. Otherwise it will be impossible to

resolve the meat problem. But we have at our disposal the capabilities for doing this. The republic grows one of the most highly productive breeds of animals for meat production -- the Kazakh white-headed. There are other promising breeds. But the livestock fattening operations on many farms have been organized in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. As a result, the average daily weight increase for animals does not exceed 300-400 grams. This lengthens the period of time required for fattening and leads to the overexpenditure of fodders and to the increase in the production costs. At the same time we have a rather large number of farms which remove from fattening operations livestock weighing 400-500 kilograms or more. Those are the indicators to which we must orient ourselves in animal husbandry for meat production and that is the way that we should organize fattening so that the young animals at the age of 1.5 years can reach a weight of no less than 400 kilograms. Only then will we achieve the greatest effectiveness of meat production.

[Question] Kazakhstan is known throughout the country also as a major base for sheep raising. Obviously, in the resolution of the meat problem it is necessary to pay more attention to the production of lamb. Don't you agree?

[Answer] In our republic every second farm engages in the raising of sheep and goats. In the meat balance sheet, lamb occupies 30 percent. We produce less lamb now than we did, say, 20 years ago. And yet it would seem that a large amount of attention was devoted to sheep raising, especially in recent years. But it was specifically during recent years that there was a worsening of the indicators in the branch -- I have in mind productivity. At the present time the farms hand over the sheep with an average weight of only 35 kilograms. Many farms constantly hand over sheep with a low level of quality. That is why the meat that we see on store shelves is mostly the so-called "lean lamb."

I repeat that, despite all the shortcomings in animal husbandry, the branch has at its disposal large reserves for increasing the production not only of meat, but also of milk and wool. In order to use them, it is necessary to reject the obsolete management methods, when the orientation is on the extensive factors. The creation of a reliable fodder base and the formation of a highly productive herd are the chief trends in the work in animal husbandry.

[Question] Starting with the first steps in its activity, Gosagroprom encountered many acute problems not only in agriculture, but also in the branches of the services and processing sphere. It was to resolve these problems that Gosagroprom was created, and therefore one cannot foresee any calm life. We have already discussed the problems, but nevertheless we would like to acquaint you with a few letters from the readers of our newspaper. The authors would like to know whether order will be introduced into the organization of procurements, storage, and trade in potatoes, vegetables, and fruits.

[Answer] As yet, the republic cannot provide itself with its own potatoes. And those that we do produce are stored poorly. We still have large losses of produce. Not only potatoes, but also vegetables and fruit. We do not have enough storage facilities or refrigerator warehouses. Insufficient funds are

still being allocated for the development of the production base in fruit and vegetable management and the food and meat-and-dairy industry -- only approximately 110 million rubles. Also, the capital investments are being used poorly, and the periods of time required for construction have been dragging out. In the 12th Five-Year Plan almost twice as many funds are being allocated for the development of the production-technical base of the processing branches. The oblast agroindustrial committees will have to use those funds correctly and strictly for the purposes for which they are intended. At the same time it is necessary to make better use of the existing capacities at the processing enterprises.

[Question] Erik Khristoforovich, inasmuch as you have mentioned the processing industry, I would like to know how it is planned to reorganize the specialization of those plants which until recently have engaged in the production of fruit wines.

[Answer] Starting with the current year, the production of fruit and berry wines in Kazakhstan has been reduced. In conformity with the measures to reorganize the specialization of the former wine and vodka plants, six enterprises and seven shops will produce other output that has an increased popularity with the public. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to increase the sale of fruit in fresh form. It was already mentioned that the capacities of the storage and refrigeration facilities will be expanded.

[Question] One last question, also from letters sent in by readers. How is it planned to reduce the number of city dwellers who are asked to participate in the weeding and harvesting of vegetables and potatoes, fruit, cotton, and corn? It has been computed that at the peak of the vegetable harvest as many as 20,000 persons are sent to suburban sovkhoses and kolkhoses annually from Alma-Ata alone. At the same time approximately the same number of persons, if not more, among the able-bodied population on those farms, are employed on their own personal plots.

[Answer] For the time being, it is impossible to get along with the assistance provided by city dwellers in caring for and harvesting certain agricultural crops, particularly vegetables. Those crops are labor-intensive. But the share of manual labor can be reduced -- it is necessary to introduce industrial technological methods. In vegetable growing, for example, the Astrakhan method has been developed. It is being successfully introduced on the farms in Alma-Ata, Karaganda, and Tselinograd oblasts. A large amount of assistance in this regard is being rendered to rural areas by industrial enterprises which have undertaken the production of machinery for industrial technological methods. However, the farms themselves have frequently been slow to introduce the innovations.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

KaSSR: PROBLEM SEEN AS QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY, OF SPECIALISTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Docent N. Mozhayev, department head at the Tselinograd Agricultural Institute, published under the rubric "Institutions of Higher Learning: Knowledge and Education," titled "The Level of Demands Is High." The Tselinograd Agricultural Institute, which has graduated 20,000 specialists in 28 years, Mozhayev begins, has not done badly as far as numbers are concerned but its achievements look less impressive when we realize that its 20,000 specialists have had little impact upon a sluggishly developing agricultural sector and that as many as half of the institute's 1975 graduates are not even working in the fields that they have supposedly been trained for.

The reason, Mozhayev suggests, for these facts is the problem of quality of graduates, something that has been of far less concern than quantity. According to Mozhayev, as many as 20 to 40 percent of the institute's graduates lack the education or experience needed to perform the tasks that they are supposedly trained for and many institute students are only concerned about "getting diplomas" and have little interest in their chosen professions or any eagerness to work. He thus concludes that one reason so many choose to leave the field is that they are simply unable to do the work. Moreover, he continues, there is the problem of the incompetent specialists who choose not to leave the field and are responsible for the slow absorption of new technology by agriculture that continues to be a major problem.

Mozhayev proposes as a solution to the problem a complete reform of his institute with emphasis on quality of product and perhaps a new diploma system which would provide graduates with their diplomas only after 2 to 3 years of successful work in their fields. Also needed, Mozhayev notes, are improved teacher salaries and better working conditions for them.

SOLUTION TO ZHANGADARIYA WATER PROBLEMS PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 24 January 1986 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,700-word article by Myrqa Isayev, member of the USSR Journalists Union, published under the rubric "Questions to Look Into," titled "The Channels Need Water." Isayev's article looks again at the much discussed Zhangadariya problem and the associated Kzyl-Orda Oblast regional water shortage.

The areas lying along the watercourses of the Zhandadarya and Qandarya Rivers and Botabay Canal are occupied by nine large sheep-raising sovkhozes that together control 70 percent of oblast sheep and 60 to 65 percent of its horses and camels. Large-scale herding, he continues, has been going on in the area for some 30 years but has become more and more difficult recently, he shows, on account of regional water shortage and a growing competition with 100,000 or more hectares of rice fields which consume most available Syr-Darya water resources. The problem, he makes clear, is failure to develop a coordinated regional water system that makes maximum use of existing limited water resources and serves all regional water consumers, not just rice fields. Isayev shows how such a system has long been planned but that plans have not been carried out or resources assembled used for other purposes.

The situation, however, for Kzyl-Orda sheep-raisers is a critical one since they live on the brink and must import fodder for basic use priced 5 to 6 times what it should be. As a solution to the problem, Isayev proposes the following: 1) creation of a regional water collection system to make maximum use of existing resources, something he shows to be imminently possible; 2) the carrying out of existing resolutions and proposals regarding regional water management; 3) careful renovation and repair of the existing regional water collection system for maximum efficiency; 4) development of systems to remove herbicide residues and other poisons from rice field runoff to allow reuse of the water for fodder raising; 5) absolute conservation of Syr-Darya water stocks, through such things as long-planned concrete lining of canals, etc.; 6) creation of a special construction trust to take charge of creating a regional water collection system. An editorial note sums up past discussion of the problem and calls upon the relevant authorities and ministries to take action.

KASSR: HUMAN FACTOR IN DZHAMBUL OBLAST DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kazakh No 1, January 1986 carries on pages 22-29 a 3,800-word article by A. Zhaqypov, first secretary of the Dzhambyl Oblast Party Committee, reviewing plans for the future development of his oblast, published under the rubric "On the Eve of the 27th Congress of the CPSU," titled "Let Us Raise Ourselves to the Level of Our Obligations." Zhaqypov repeatedly stresses the "human factor" and the active intervention of party cadres in all areas of development as the key to success. Current areas of intensive development in the oblast include Karatau mining, with the Dzhana Dzhambul Phosphorus Plant now producing 85 percent of republic yellow phosphorus, 70 percent of its sulfuric acid and 45 percent of its mineral fertilizers, the Southern Kazakhstan State Rayon Electrical Station (first energy bloc now being installed) and agriculture (30,800 new hectares of irrigated land are to be added to existing irrigated lands in the oblast by 1990).

MEASURES NEEDED TO COMPENSATE FOR LOSS OF ARAL FISH HABITATS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 March 1986 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Kh. Sukhamberdin, engineer-hydrotechnician of the Kzyl-Orda Oblast Fish Stocks Protection Inspectorate, published under the rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions." Sukhamberdin's article looks at the effects of the decline of the Aral on local fisheries resources and suggests that there is an urgent need for republic attention to this issue and for the allotment of Syr-Darya water if the fisheries potential of the many rivers and streams, lakes and ponds now dying due to regional desiccation is to be maintained. He suggests that major local pond and reservoir fisheries are quite possible, making a major contribution to food programs, and that rice and fish production using the same water and land are even possible.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK EDUCATION MINISTER ON MILITARY TRAINING PROBLEMS

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Board of the Uzbekistan Ministry of Education"]

[Excerpt] At the regular meeting of the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education, the question of the results of the check-up on the state of youth training in Tashkent, Surkhan-Darya, and Dzhizak Oblasts for service in the USSR Armed Services was considered. It was noted that serious shortcomings and defects exist in this work. The main shortcomings are pupils' weak physical, military, and general training, and political preparation, and weak knowledge of Russian. The pupils who were tested could not do elementary physical exercises. Their strengths and endurance are weak. These youths had very low results in shooting and direction finding. The material base for primary military preparedness and physical upbringing is very weak. Where such bases exist the use productivity is very low. Links have not been set up between departments of people's education and military commissariats. The board assigned the departments of education of Tashkent, Surkhan-Darya, and Dzhizak Oblasts, the Karakalpak ASSR Ministry of Education, all oblast departments of people's education, the Main Office of People's Education of the Tashkent city executive committees, in cooperation with representatives of party and soviet organs to discuss thoroughly the state of preparedness for service in the USSR Armed Forces, and to indicate specific measures on this matter for the years 1986-87. It was proposed to review the quality composition of military instructions, and to replace those unworthy of their assignments.

Also discussed was the question of related measures to improve school pupils' physical upbringing on the basis of the requirements of the general education and vocational school reform which is on today's agenda. The board noted that along with certain achievements in the field of pupils' physical upbringing there are also serious shortcomings and defects. These shortcomings concern such important aspects of school sports as the mass nature, material base, and methodology of physical upbringing lessons. This is the reason for the weakness of the physical preparedness and the inability to perform the simplest gymnastic exercises. Some physical education teachers are still operating in the old way and are unfamiliar with the new complex curriculum.

The Board assigned the Central Council of the Yosh Kuch (Young Force) Volunteer society to improve physical upbringing and sports lessons in general education schools, and in child and adolescent sport school kollektivs, and to take strict measures fundamentally to improve the physical culture-health movement. Appropriate assignments were given to organs of people's education, the Ministry of Education system, and other organizations of the UzSSR Sport Committee.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR DOSAAF CHAIRMAN ON WEAK PREPARATION OF UZBEK YOUTH

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 18 Feb 86 p 4

[Interview with USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Chairman Naval Admiral G.M. Yegorov: "Know That the Homeland Awaits You"]

[Excerpts] USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Chairman Naval Admiral and Hero of the Soviet Union G.M. Yegorov recently visited Uzbekistan. He became closely acquainted with the work of preparing specialists for the USSR Armed Forces and the country's economy in DOSAAF primary organizations, industrial enterprises, and educational institutions.

Our non-staff correspondent Laureat of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Prize V. Dement'yev met with the guest and held the following interview.

[Question] Comrade Naval Admiral, could you share your impressions of the work of the Uzbekistan Defense Society in your capacity as chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee?

[Answer] After the RSFSR and Ukrainian SSR, Uzbekistan's defense-patriotic organization is considered the largest and one of the foremost organizations. It prepares cadres for the USSR Armed Forces and the country's economy. It is involved in technical military-applied kinds of sport, in the raising of the upcoming generation in the spirit of military patriotism and in mass defense affairs.

The Uzbekistan DOSAAF unites over 6 million people in its ranks. It carries out work with firm ties with the trade union, Komsomol, organs of people's education, sports societies, military commissariats, and other state and community organizations.

Very many organizations are carrying out military-patriotic measures on a high political level and with a good technical base. Among them are the Aviation Production Association imeni V.P. Chkalov, Tashkent Tractor Factory, Textile Kombinat, and others. But there are also shortcomings. For example, Russian language instruction is not at the required level, especially in rural areas. Secondly, it is necessary to pay very serious attention to physical preparedness. It is known that the Army and Navy demand people who are physically tempered and strong. For this it is

necessary to undertake sincere preparation to meet the GTO complex norms and to pass them successfully. Unfortunately, supervision is not exercised over the tests on the GTO Complex norms by adolescents. That is, this situation must be corrected in a short time. There are also quite a few shortcomings in the selection of candidates in the republic for military educational institutions. It is apparent that Komsomol organizations still have a lot to do to raise young people in the military-patriotic spirit. We hope they will be able to manage this task successfully.

[Question] Georgiy Mikhailovich, what else must receive attention in preparing young people for military service?

[Answer] Today's youth are growing up in conditions of peace. They have not passed through the school of serious military and class tests. Some of our youths, unfortunately, have the idea that today's life of bounty is something which came about on its own. Every one of them with this idea has to have it explained to him clearly that he has not only rights but obligations and assignments as well. One of these is the defense of the Homeland. I was happy to see that these questions were approached in serious fashion at the Tashkent Sailors' School. Of course this school is far away from the seas, but this does not interfere with its conducting naval work in exemplary fashion. All conditions are available at the school to prepare future sailors. Consequently, it is providing our Navy with sailors who have a solid preparation.

[Question] The Tashkent Airclub has also become a favorite home for many young people...

[Answer] And it should be. The Tashkent Airclub has a glorious history. Today permission has been given to all airclubs not merely to prepare sport flyers, parachutists, and airplane model builders, but future pilots as well. Today 9th and 10th grade pupils are studying aviation technology. Sixteen- and 17-year-old sons and daughters are receiving flight instruction.

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MARSHAL KOZHEDUB CITES WEAK PREPARATION OF SOME UZBEK YOUTH

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 Feb 85 p 3

[Interview With Aviation Marshal Ivan Nikitovich Kozhedub: "Faithfulness to the Homeland"]

[Excerpt] [Question] What do you consider the Komsomol's primary tasks in raising youth in the military-patriotic spirit?

[Answer] Our Army and Navy need strong youths who are physically tempered. It would be good if the Komsomol more forcefully attracted adolescents and youth to mass sport and paid attention to developing military-applied types of sport. It is necessary to further improve the level of primary military preparedness in secondary schools, vocational-technical schools, and tekhnikums and to create the necessary educational-material base in them. There are serious shortcomings in the preparation of youth for military service. There are some who have not mastered Russian and whose general level of preparation does not meet demands. It is necessary to reinforce and perfect the upbringing in a military-patriotic spirit of the younger generation in all aspects. Young people should know more about the courage demonstrated by the Uzbek people during the Great Patriotic War years on the fields of battle and on the labor front. War and labor heroes should spend more time among youth. The press, television, and radio can do a lot of productive work in this area. You should participate directly in internalizing the memory of defenders of the Homeland and in giving practical help to veterans. I was happy to hear on the eve of the 40th anniversary of our Great Victory of the newspaper YOSH LENINCHI's initiative to honor the memory of the first Uzbek general, Sobir Rohimov, and to organize a house-museum for him in Tashkent. All young people must support such a worthy task.

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UZBEK SOLDIERS READ LOCAL YOUTH PAPER IN ARMY

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 Mar 86 p 2

[Letter from soldier Gh. Davronov under rubric "Worthy of Attention"]

[Text] Our company is comprised of representatives of 15 nationalities who carry out their service obligations with honor and like children of one family. Recently, under the leadership of the company deputy commander Lieutenant S. Yesipov, we established a political corner. In addition to central publications, here you can find newspapers and journals issued in all republics. In particular, there is great interest in our republic Komsomol youth favorite newspaper YOSH LENINCHI. We take particular note of the materials given under the rubric "I Serve the Soviet Union."

I want you regularly to tell on the pages of the paper about young people honorably fulfilling their obligation to the mother Homeland.

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COMPUTER TEXTBOOK TRANSLATED INTO UZBEK

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by R. Karimov: "New Textbook for Schools"]

[Excerpt] It must also be noted that there is still a noticeable shortage of educational materials on calculation technology and programming. Nor can it be said that the situation is better than this in the creation of educational materials in Uzbek. Recently Oqituvchi Publishers issued the first part of the manual "Informatika va hisoblash texnikasiasoslari" (Fundamentals of Computerized Information Processing and Calculation Technology) (collectively authored under the direction of Academician A.P. Yershov) in Uzbek. It is intended for secondary educational institutions.

One can only welcome the publication of the above-mentioned trial manual in Uzbek at a time when the study of higher scale algorithmic languages is taking on a mass character.

The manual consists of two sections. In the first section are algorithms and algorithmic languages, and it is devoted to solving algorithms with calculations and the creation of auxiliary algorithms. Here there is a discussion of the role and capabilities of computerized information processing, computers, and EVM's [electronic calculating machines]. There is a simplified explanation of the physical fundamentals of EVM operation and the main characteristics of EVM's. Questions and exercises follow every subsection in order to reinforce theoretical knowledge.

The second section is devoted to creating algorithms for solving problems, e.g., the solution steps using EVM are explained, as well as the creation of algorithms of working with tabular values and the creation of algorithms to solve mathematics and physics course problems. Appendices are provided at the end of the section. These appendices provide information on work with calculators and the algorithm library.

The manual was translated into Uzbek by teachers of Tashkent Polytechnic Institute Faculty of Automatic Government Systems U. Mammonov, J. Muhitdinov, and Sh. Nuritdinov.

Now the publisher is preparing a methodological manual for the book. The methodological manual consists of two chapters. The first chapter is devoted to questions of introducing the course "Fundamentals of Computerized Information Processing and Calculating Technology." It gives general methodological directions on the course content and instruction. The second chapter gives recommendations. It explains algorithms and their characteristics, algorithmic language, and creation of auxiliary algorithms. The stages of problem solving using EVM are given. An approximate plan is given in the appendix for executing algorithms with the help of calculators and teaching the new course.

It is worth noting that the translators used EVM in preparing this manual. Of course it is hard to say that a machine is the equivalent of human consciousness, but it can fulfill tasks which are assigned to it.

Because the manual is one of the first texts issued in Uzbek, it contains some short-comings. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that it will become a most necessary instructional and work manual for many people.

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25,000-WORD GERMAN-UZBEK DICTIONARY PUBLISHED

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 22 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by .T. Nurmatova and Sh. Imyaninova: "German-Uzbek Dictionary"]

[Text] Oqituvchi Publishers has printed the "Nemischa-ozbekcha lughat" (German-Uzbek Dictionary) created by Ya. Ben'yaminov, T. Mirsoatov, S. Saidov, and M. Rustambekova. The dictionary which contains 25,000 words and expressions is intended for teachers, students of higher educational institutions, linguists, translators, those interested in German language and literature, and the mass reader.

Dictionaries printed in the German Democratic Republic and Soviet Union were used in compiling the dictionary; words concerning socio-political, scientific, cultural, historical, technical, and other fields were included. Several variants of Uzbek translations were given in order to explain more fully the meaning of the words. In cases where no equivalent of the German word was found in Uzbek, sometimes the authors resorted to translation through explanation.

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AFGHAN WAR VETERANS MEET WITH UZBEK KOMSOMOL COMMITTEE

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 10 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Sh. Mutaharov (Samarkand Oblast): "Interesting Meeting"]

[Text] There was recently an interesting meeting at the Ishtikhanskiy Rayon Komsomol Committee. Participating in it were the foremost representatives of 187 youths who have returned from carrying out their international obligation in the neighboring Afghanistan Democratic Republic and who are now working in various fields. T. Nomozov, A. Yakhshiboyev, S. Karomatov, S. Imomov, and others spoke at the meeting about their unforgettable reminiscences and current work.

At the end of the meeting, rayon Komsomol First Secretary Q. Mamadiyorov spoke about the work being carried out today by Komsomol youth and presented participants in the meeting with souvenir gifts.

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